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MEAT EXPORTS IN 1914.

Exports of meat and dairy products in 1914, according to official Government figures, were ten million dollars less than in 1913. Had it not been for the war orders of the late summer and fall the 1914 total would have been far below that of 1913. The total value of exports for 1914 was \$128,282,034, compared to \$138,946,692 in 1913. Exports of cattle, hogs and sheep in 1914 were but \$879,493, and in 1913 they were only \$899,505.

Exports for the year increased in canned beef, due to war orders, from 4 million to 30 million pounds; fresh beef, from 6 million to 31 million pounds. Everything else showed a falling off. Bacon exports were 26 million pounds less; hams and shoulders, 27 million pounds less; cured pork, 8 million pounds less; lard, 75 million pounds less; oleo oil, 15 million pounds less; tallow, 16 million pounds less; neutral lard, 18 million pounds less.

A synopsis of exports for the year compared to 1913, is as follows:

	1914.	1913.
Beef, canned, lbs.	30,691,206	4,095,823
Beef, canned, value	\$4,887,395	\$530,610
Beef, fresh, lbs.	31,245,438	6,618,831
Beef, fresh value	\$3,879,468	\$787,828
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	23,675,266	24,804,600
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$2,363,549	\$2,473,996
Oleo oil, lbs.	85,144,527	100,747,458
Oleo oil, value	\$8,918,130	\$11,257,534
Tallow, lbs.	9,266,927	25,678,413
Tallow, value	\$579,066	\$1,653,826
Bacon, lbs.	183,530,566	200,098,734
Bacon, value	\$25,432,332	\$27,467,367
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	140,262,606	167,254,661
Hams and shoulders, value	\$20,512,547	\$23,531,464
Lard, lbs.	434,849,827	509,840,164
Lard, value	\$48,245,453	\$57,716,844
Neutral lard, lbs.	21,897,471	39,320,911
Neutral lard, value	\$2,429,918	\$4,488,501
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	37,234,566	45,678,792
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$4,071,826	\$4,936,971
Total value	\$128,282,034	\$138,946,692

For the month of December the comparison is as follows:

	Dec., 1914.	Dec., 1913.
Beef, canned, lbs.	4,921,691	301,985
Beef, canned, value	\$655,048	\$40,772
Beef, fresh, lbs.	6,594,348	524,430
Beef, fresh, value	\$797,070	\$66,311
Beef, pickled, etc., lbs.	2,951,080	1,467,743
Beef, pickled, etc., value	\$303,661	\$145,068
Oleo oil, lbs.	3,493,548	7,078,689
Oleo oil, value	\$412,276	\$739,415
Tallow, lbs.	905,353	827,206
Tallow, value	\$56,345	\$53,618
Bacon, lbs.	21,214,425	19,333,272
Bacon, value	\$2,949,604	\$2,559,922
Hams and shoulders, lbs.	11,326,679	12,615,826
Hams and shoulders, value	\$1,731,895	\$1,781,826
Lard, lbs.	35,971,062	48,143,724
Lard, value	\$3,966,206	\$5,455,323
Neutral lard, lbs.	1,614,602	1,563,475
Neutral lard, value	\$185,479	\$181,052
Pork, pickled, etc., lbs.	3,230,762	4,125,781
Pork, pickled, etc., value	\$332,339	\$465,278
Total value	\$12,208,990	\$12,026,136

GOVERNMENT FIGURES ON OUR MEAT SUPPLY Annual Estimate Seems to Show Improved Conditions

The Department of Agriculture at Washington on Monday made public its annual estimate of livestock on farms and ranges in the United States on January 1. This is not a livestock census, but merely an estimate obtained from reports of the Department's agents and reporters in various sections of the country. It must be so considered in discussing conditions as supposed to be indicated by the figures.

The government estimate presumes to show 58,329,000 cattle in the country at the beginning of the year, compared to 56,592,000 a year ago, and 69,080,000 in 1910, the last so-called normal year. The estimate shows 1,212,000 more beef cattle in the country than a year ago, and one trade authority suggests that this increase probably includes large numbers of calves held over by breeders to increase the supply, which give promise for the future, but no relief for this season's beef market.

The government estimate shows 64,618,000 hogs on January 1, compared to 58,933,000 a year ago. This apparent increase of nearly six million hogs, in spite of disease ravages, affords ground for predictions as to lower prices for hogs and products, but it is also contended that this may not be the case in view of the abnormally high prices for feed-stuffs.

There were 49,956,000 sheep and lambs in the country on January 1, according to the government estimate, compared to 49,719,000 a year ago.

The figures for the past fifteen years, based on this annual estimate of the Department, are given as follows, the cattle including milch cows as well as beef animals, and the hogs including pigs:

Years—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1915.....	58,329,000	64,618,000	49,956,000
1914.....	56,592,000	58,933,000	49,719,000
1913.....	56,527,000	61,178,000	51,482,000
1912.....	57,959,000	65,410,000	52,362,000
1911.....	61,225,800	65,620,000	51,809,000
1910.....	69,080,000	47,782,000	57,216,000
1909.....	71,099,000	54,147,000	56,084,000
1908.....	71,267,000	56,084,000	54,631,000
1907.....	72,533,996	54,794,439	53,240,820
1906.....	66,861,522	52,102,847	50,631,619
1905.....	61,241,907	47,320,511	45,170,423
1904.....	61,049,315	47,009,367	51,630,114
1903.....	61,764,433	46,922,624	63,964,876
1902.....	61,424,599	48,698,890	62,039,091
1901.....	67,804,022	62,876,105	61,605,811

What These Figures Mean.

In spite of these figures, apparently show-

ing an increase in our domestic meat supplies, it is agreed generally that they mean little so far as relief for the beef situation is concerned. Even these estimates show many million less beef cattle in the country than in 1910, which was the last normal season.

In spite of decreased meat consumption due to economic conditions the slaughter of meat animals has been greater than the domestic production ever since 1907. The business depression of that year was followed by liquidation and low prices in 1908, drought in 1909 and 1910, continued liquidation in 1911 and consequent scarcity and high prices in 1912 and since.

"To this excessive slaughter as compared to the rate of production has been added further destruction by disease and exposure, until now there is an acute scarcity of cattle, hogs and sheep throughout the United States," says A. G. Leonard, president of the Chicago Union Stock Yards Company, in a recent issue of The Breeders' Gazette, of Chicago. "And what makes the situation still more serious is the fact of a shortage everywhere of breeding stock, making it necessary for the country first to raise more breeding females before it can begin to raise an adequate supply of meat animals ready for slaughter.

"Moreover, there is a world shortage of livestock, especially cattle, while home production in the great consuming countries of Europe and in Mexico is paralyzed by war. Canada's shortage of both market and breeding stock is more pronounced than our own, while droughts in Australasia and droughts and disease in South America, together with excessive slaughter everywhere owing to the increased demands of growing populations, have so reduced the world's supply of meat animals that a permanently higher range of prices for meats and animal products of all kinds has been established the world over.

"In the United States the corn-growing area can no longer expand with the growth of population, while the arid range regions have been so denuded by overgrazing and successive seasons of drought, restricted by legislation both State and National, and reduced and broken up by settlements, that they can no longer support great herds and flocks as in previous decades; hence cheap

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TO PERMIT OLEOMARGARINE COLOR.

A bill has been introduced in Congress by Congressman Gill of Missouri to permit the artificial coloring of oleomargarine without the imposition of the present 10-cent tax, providing the coloring matter used is not injurious to health. That is, he proposes to put oleomargarine on a basis with butter so far as the use of coloring matter is concerned. The reception of this bill by the butter interests in and out of Congress can be forecasted without much exercise of the imagination!

NEW OLEOMARGARINE LABEL RULE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington this week issued a new regulation governing the marking of oleomargarine packages which makes more specific the requirement that the word "oleomargarine" shall appear in certain size letters on all packages, except five-pound circular packages. The regulation says:

"No device or brand shall be imprinted upon any brick, print or roll of oleomargarine packed in any statutory package unless the word 'oleomargarine' is also impressed thereon in letters not less than two-thirds the size and of relative shading to those used in expressing any brand or word used by the manufacturer, provided: Where the word 'oleomargarine' appears on two or more panels or sides of the bricks, prints or rolls in plain legible letters equally displayed with any brand or word used by the manufacturer, the letters in the word 'oleomargarine' may be less than two-thirds the size and shading as above prescribed, but in no instance shall the letters in the word 'oleomargarine' be less than one-fourth of an inch square.

"When no display is made except a device, then the word 'oleomargarine' shall be impressed on such bricks, prints or rolls in letters not less than one-fourth of an inch square, and in all cases the word 'oleomargarine' shall be equally displayed with any device, brand or word used by the manufacturer in close proximity thereto and on the same surface of such bricks, prints or rolls.

"The same rule shall be observed where any device, brand or word is used upon the wrapper or carton encasing any brick, print or roll of oleomargarine."

ARMOUR SALES MAKE RECORD.

The annual report of Armour & Company for the fiscal year ended October 31 last shows that the company did the largest business in its history. The report shows an increase in gross sales of \$25,000,000, compared with the 1913 period; while neat profits increased from \$6,028,196 to \$7,509,907. The net represents 67½ per cent. upon the \$109,733,116 of capital invested, or 2 per cent. on the total sales of \$375,000,000. The sales are the largest in the history of the corporation and promise to be exceeded in 1915 if conditions in Europe continue for any length of time.

The statement follows:

Income account for years ended October 31:		
	1914.	1913.
Net profits on manufacture and sales after deducting charges for repairs and depreciation.	\$11,148,654	\$9,230,782
Net earnings in allied companies	2,455,040	1,922,293
Net miscellaneous earnings and storage	103,931	197,019
	\$13,707,631	\$11,350,094

Expenditures.		
Interest on bonds	\$1,346,301	\$1,346,301
Interest on borrowed money	2,213,066	1,538,747
Administrative expense	1,578,361	1,419,234
Taxes, insurance, etc.	1,059,996	1,023,616
Total deductions	\$6,197,724	\$5,327,898
Net earnings	7,639,907	6,158,196
Contributions to pensions	130,000	130,000
Net profits for year	\$7,509,907	\$6,028,196
Balance sheet:		
Assets.		
Capital assets:		
Lands, buildings, plants, machinery, etc.	\$49,916,729.31	
Refrigerator and other cars	10,872,298.00	
Investments in allied companies	20,344,639.81	
Total capital assets	\$81,133,667.12	
Current assets:		
Inventories of product, material and supplies	\$44,672,447.80	
Miscellaneous marketable investments	9,830,640.20	
Bills receivable	5,745,333.54	
Accounts receivable	37,770,199.13	
Cash on hand and in banks	7,085,581.36	
Total current assets	\$105,104,202.03	
Grand total	\$186,237,869.15	
Liabilities.		
Current liabilities:		
Bills payable	\$40,913,600.00	
Accounts payable	5,023,412.94	
Total current liabilities	\$45,937,012.94	
Reserve:		
For bond interest	\$567,739.48	
Capital liabilities:		
Bonds	\$30,000,000.00	
Capital stock	20,000,000.00	
Surplus	59,733,116.73	
Net capital investment	\$109,733,116.73	
Grand total	\$186,237,869.15	

MORRIS EARNINGS INCREASE.

The annual financial report of Morris & Company for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1914, shows an increase in net earnings as compared to the previous year of more than a quarter of a million dollars. Net earnings were \$2,205,672 on a capital investment of \$30,938,855, or 8.15 per cent. Of the net earnings there were paid out in dividends \$450,000, and there was added to the surplus account \$1,755,672. Total surplus is now \$27,938,854.

The balance sheet and income account follow:

Assets.		
	Oct. 31, '14.	Nov. 1, '13.
Packing house real estate	\$650,488	\$650,488
Packing house buildings and machinery and fixtures	12,234,735	12,058,272
Branch markets, real estate and buildings	2,880,655	2,851,142
Car equipment	2,354,567	2,282,971
Cash in banks and on hand	3,476,217	3,432,632
Inventories of products, material and supplies	10,297,166	16,823,723
Investments, stocks and bonds	7,336,918	7,514,351
Accounts and bills receivable	10,217,750	10,454,910
Totals	\$58,448,500	\$56,068,493
Liabilities.		
Capital stock	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Bonds	11,500,500	11,700,000
Bills payable	1,133,850	9,814,941
Accounts payable	1,838,895	1,640,535
Bond interest accrued	172,500	176,962
Reserve for depreciation, etc.	3,864,397	3,532,871
Surplus	27,938,855	26,183,183
Totals	\$58,448,500	\$56,068,493
Income.		
	1914.	1913.
Net profit on manufactures and sales	\$4,289,347	\$3,983,398
Miscellaneous earnings	345,237	396,506
	\$4,634,584	\$4,379,904
Expenditures.		
Interest on bonds	\$523,500	\$532,500
Administrative expense	924,518	951,855
Interest on borrowed money, taxes, ins., etc.	980,894	978,612
	\$2,428,912	\$2,462,967
Net earnings	\$2,205,672	\$1,916,936
Less dividends paid	450,000	390,000
Added to surplus	\$1,755,672	\$1,556,936

Are you in doubt on some point connected with the practical operation of your plant or business? Ask The National Provisioner and watch page 48 for the answer.

PACKERS ON COLD STORAGE BILL.

Meat packers were heard last week at Washington by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on the MacKellar cold storage bill. This measure provides that beef shall remain in cold storage no longer than seven months, and imposes a penalty for offering for sale or selling it when it has been stored for a longer time.

The packers contended that regulation by the Government of the cold-storage business would result in no benefit to the consumer of beef and of beef products, and eventually would result in an increase of price without corresponding improvement of quality.

Those who were heard were George L. McCarthy, Secretary of the American Meat Packers' Association; F. J. Gardner of Swift & Company, and W. B. Farris, representing Morris & Company.

Mr. McCarthy said he spoke for 225 packing companies and firms and 200 associate members. "As far as the trade is concerned," he said, "we believe that this bill is unnecessary and will not accomplish the object sought, which is to promote the public health and prevent the sale of food which has deteriorated in cold storage."

TO TAKE UP MEAT EMBARGO.

Alfred R. Urion, counsel for Armour & Company, sailed last week for London, where he will take up with the British government the question of the detention of vessels carrying meat. It is understood that unless meat-laden vessels are inspected and passed more expeditiously by the British authorities who search vessels for contraband cargoes the packing interests of this country will be forced to give up exporting provisions to England or to the Continent.

The packers maintain that the inspection stamp of the Department of Agriculture is sufficient proof that the package does not contain contraband goods, and contend that a ship carrying a cargo of meat can be searched and passed by the British authorities within two hours after the ship is ordered to heave to.

TO LIMIT FOOD EXPORTS.

The war situation gives rise to many peculiar legislative propositions for the remedying of conditions. The proposal of an embargo on the exportation of food products has often been suggested, but the constitution has been a bar to such action. Now comes Congressman Gorman of Illinois with a bill to regulate the exportation of all foodstuffs on a price basis. Under his measure the sale of foodstuffs for shipment abroad would be declared unlawful during any period when the wholesale price level of such food stuffs exceeded the price level for the corresponding period in 1913. Violation of the provisions of the bill would be punishable by imprisonment for not more than 3 years. It is scarcely likely that such a measure will get very far in Congress.

DANISH EMBARGO ON LARD.

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is in receipt of telegraphic information from the American consul-general at Copenhagen to the effect that the exportation of lard from Denmark is now prohibited.

DEVELOPING PACKINGHOUSE BY-PRODUCTS

How Old-Fashioned Cured Meat Business Was Transformed

(Continued from last week.)

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is a story of the transformation of the barrel and dry-salt meat business of 1870 into the fresh meat, by-product and general manufacturing business of 1915—how it was made possible by refrigeration and science, and how it has prevented fresh meat prices from soaring much higher than they are. It is from the January issue of "Armco," the Armour salesmen's magazine, and is based upon interviews with C. H. MacDowell, president of the Armour Fertilizer Works.]

Armour's First By-Product.

In the late 70's a means was found for turning to good account the great quantities of blood and tankage which had previously been turned into the river and allowed to float away.

John Bushard, who was the mechanical superintendent at the time and for many years afterward, was an aggressive exponent of the new and more thorough methods. He invented several successive processes for the drying of this blood and tankage, and it was thereafter prepared and shipped East and South to be used in the manufacture of fertilizer. The genius of John Bushard was also responsible for the invention of a number of other appliances and methods, among which was a type of ice machine, several examples of which are still to be found doing business in the Chicago plant.

In 1879 Armour's canned meats were put upon the market, and in 1880 followed Armour's butterine, both the result of scientific investigation and experiment with perishable products, made possible by refrigeration.

In 1882 a demand from Europe and the Eastern States of our own country began to develop for the shin and thigh bones of cattle to be used in the manufacture of knife and brush handles and buttons. No use had yet been found for hoofs and horns.

The Beginning of the Glue Business.

By 1884 the adaptability of scientific methods to the utilization of packinghouse by-products had become so thoroughly recognized by Mr. Armour and his associates that he was prevailed upon to take over, as an Armour investment, the glue works at 31st and Benson streets, Chicago, which had been started by Wahl Brothers fifteen years before. This inconspicuous enterprise had been going on quietly from year to year, applying the searchlight of science to one difficult problem after another in an uninviting field, until they had developed a business of considerable importance, not only to themselves but to the world at large.

Wahl Brothers, up to this time, had been buying their materials at practically giveaway prices from all the packers of that time, who were eager to dispose of their by-products at any price which relieved them of the necessity of burying or shipping them to distant parts.

The capacity of the business thus recognized as a commercial success and placed upon a firm financial footing rapidly outdistanced itself, not only developing a capacity for the utilization of more raw material than there was in sight, but also a market demand for more of the finished products than it was able to supply. Today the Armour Glue Works receives its raw materials from all over the world and utilizes them in a most enlightened manner, under the guidance of expert chemists, in the manu-

facture of high-grade gelatins, glues, sandpaper and other staples of a kindred nature.

Medicine First Made from Glands.

By 1885 the corps of scientists and other expert investigators which had been gradually growing in numbers and in resourcefulness resolved to go the limit and convinced Mr. Armour that the time had come for the opening of a pharmaceutical laboratory and the manufacture of pepsin and pancreatin. This branch of the business was undertaken and has been conducted, first under the guidance of Robert Wilson and later of F. M. Bell.

In 1893 Armour & Company secured the services of a very able chemist in the person of Dr. A. G. Manns, who was a man of not only education and inventive genius, but one who had spent some time in Germany in the laboratories of the distinguished German scientist, Professor Hoffman.

Dr. Manns was at first engaged by E. E. Chandler to solve some chemical riddles in connection with the refining of lard. These were quickly disposed of, and he then established a department which has since been known as the Armour chemical laboratories.

From that time forth until he resigned in April, 1907, Dr. Manns naturally had much to do with all the chemical processes in the Armour plant. His services were particularly valuable in connection with the manufacture of pharmaceutical products, a great variety of which were added during his thirteen years of service.

In 1893 thyroid extract was added to the list, and later suprarenals and pituitary preparations.

Extract of Beef and Sausage.

Beef extract was also added to the Armour list at this time, and was handled by Robert Wilson along with his pharmaceutical supplies.

From this time forth nothing was too audacious for the Armour packinghouse chemists to attempt. In 1888 the waste water which had, up to that time, been turned into the sewers and allowed to escape to the sea without being subjected to challenge for felonious intent, was held up, searched and convicted of pilfering tendencies. As a result of this discovery, a process was forthwith developed for the evaporation of all waste waters and extraction of the ammonia and solids which they contained. The solids which remained after this process of evaporation were turned to good account and made to serve as one of the important ingredients of commercial fertilizer.

Armour's dry sausage was the next instance of the utilization of by-products, although, because of the special requirements of so high grade a product in the way of meat quality, dry sausage can scarcely be cited as an instance wherein a by-product of low value was converted into another item of prime importance.

Armour & Company had purchased their requirements in dry sausage from outside sources previous to 1891, at which time Armour's dry sausage was put upon the market.

The Invention of Armour Fertilizer.

Fertilizers were added to the Armour list

in 1893 as a result of certain observations and conclusions arrived at in the fertilizer booths of the World's Fair by C. H. MacDowell, the present head of Armour Fertilizer Works. Mr. MacDowell had been assigned by Philip D. Armour to represent the house at the World's Columbian Exposition. The foreign and domestic exhibits of potashes and other fertilizer materials shown there made an irresistible appeal to him, with the result that Mr. Armour was persuaded that an opportunity was being neglected.

Until after the World's Fair Armour & Company had continued to sell all dried blood and tankage, instead of making any attempt to utilize it themselves. In the spring of the following year, Mr. McDowell, in collaboration with George Hunt, who had been handling the sales of blood and tankage, set about actively to start a small fertilizer factory and turn out some of the sure enough, gilt-edged, commercial fertilizer which few people at that time were able to differentiate in their minds from common, old-fashioned manure.

Phosphate rock had been discovered in Tennessee in 1893, and almost immediately some of this was brought to the Armour plant, where it was ground up in crude bone mills and acidulated in sulphuric acid, purchased from the zinc smelters. The mixing was done with common hoes in mortar boxes out in the yards, so that fumes might escape freely into the air and blow away. Needless to say, windy days were the favored ones among the several workmen who carried on the task.

Since that simple beginning one plant after another for the manufacture of Armour's Fertilizers has been built at favorable points in various sections of the East and South until today these number more than thirty.

Curled Hair, Bristles and "Binder."

In 1895 the manufacture of curled hair was begun at Armour Glue Works, in which we utilized not only cattle switches, derived from our own slaughtering, but also large quantities of horse tails imported from South America.

The next by-product which developed on the Armour list had as its sponsor a great public fad which everybody today remembers. The "safety" bicycle, which was invented in 1888 and made tremendously popular almost immediately afterward by the application of "clumsy" or pneumatic tires, created a tremendous demand on the part of manufacturers for granulated bone which they began, in 1895, to use as a newer and cheaper means for "case hardening" in the manufacture of ball-bearing cones. This trade was catered to, of course, and upon its decline was superseded by that of the automobile industry which followed. This product is also extensively used by the United States Government for putting the blue color on steel rifle barrels and other ordnance.

Armour Soap Works was organized in 1896. Philip D. Armour had determined to go into the soap business and consulted, among others, C. H. MacDowell, the profitability of whose other experiment at utilizing by-products was by this time proving the soundness of the judgment which had dictated it. Mr. MacDowell was asked to take

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PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

ACTUAL PACKINGHOUSE TESTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Every packinghouse superintendent keeps a record of tests, which is his most precious possession, and which serves him as a guide and reference in succeeding operations. It is only actual tests that tell the story in packinghouse practice; theory is all right, but practical results are a necessary guide always. The National Provisioner has printed on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade" many tests of this sort, in answering inquiries from subscribers. It has many more of these test results at its command, and will publish them from time to time for the general information of readers, instead of withholding them until some specific inquiry is made.]

TROUBLE WITH EDIBLE TALLOW.

A Pennsylvania packer writes as follows of one of his difficulties:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We are making an edible tallow from the fresh fats from the cattle, and we are trying to render this in the same kettle as we render our open-kettle lard. We are having a great amount of trouble with the tallow, by its sticking to the kettle, and it is almost impossible to get this released so we can render lard again. We don't want to put in another rendering kettle for the tallow, as we would not make enough to justify us. What would you advise us to do?

We should say you really ought to get another kettle, and use one for lard and the other for tallow, and have both equipped with agitators. Thoroughly wash all fats and hash them prior to putting into the kettles. This will help a good deal.

A SUMMER SAUSAGE RECIPE.

A New England sausagemaker writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I should like directions for making a good summer sausage.

For summer or cervelat sausage one rule is to use four parts beef, four parts pork and two parts bacon. First cut the bacon into fine pieces, add the pork and chop both fine and to this add the beef and again chop fine, meanwhile adding about one and one-half pounds of seasoning per 100 pounds of meat.

Stuff the guts tight with a stuffer, steam or hand. Both ends of the sausage should be securely tied. The sausage should hang in a cool, airy place long enough to show the

meat through the casing, which usually requires from three to five days. Smoking should then be effected as cool as possible, allowing another two or three days for this process.

In case the sausage becomes white, clean with brush and warm water and wipe well with a cloth saturated with a sweet oil or grease. Care must be taken not to allow frost to touch these sausages. The hanging prior to smoking in the winter time may be extended into weeks, if necessary.

The same recipe may be used for making salami, except that the meat should be chopped coarse.

This sausage has the advantage of remaining sweet and juicy for an incredibly long time when properly made. Care must be taken in filling the casings so as to exclude all air, prior to which the mass should be well kneaded and worked without any water. Hog bungs are used, but if convenient beef middles also may be used. The casings used should be washed and soaked twenty-four hours before using in fresh, clean water and well blown before using.

A SMALL MEAT COOLER.

A plan whereby the small farmer and hog raiser in the Southern States may build with his own hands an eminently serviceable and satisfactory cold storage plant for \$100, or a few dollars more, has been devised by Mr. Parks, architect of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. The plan fills the urgent need of the man of scanty means, and by thus encouraging the raising of hogs in the South it has a distinct value to the packing business in general.

Two or three houses on this plan have just been put up in Georgia, where agents of the Department of Agriculture are watching the experiment. In fact, there is every indication of success, and in a few years doubtless hundreds of these compact little plants will spring up throughout the entire South. Since the average winter temperatures in the Southland are considerably higher than the

temperatures best adapted for curing meat, the use of ice to prevent the meat from spoiling before it is cured is imperative.

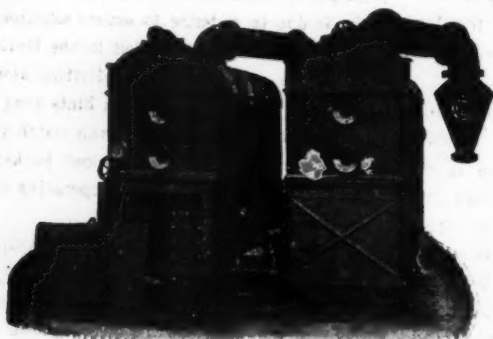
The plan provides for a wooden structure, which must be made of thoroughly dry lumber. Dressed and matched boards must be used for the inside, topped off with two coats of good water-proof varnish. Of course, all joints and cracks must be closed or properly covered. The walls, floor and ceiling must be covered with two layers of waterproof paper. About 1,500 pounds of dry mill shavings are necessary to fill the spaces of the walls, ceilings and floors, and it is imperative that these shavings be absolutely dry.

Such a house costs about \$80 for material, and the labor charges will be \$20 or a little more. The approximate capacity is 20,000 pounds of meat, and it will need about 800 pounds of ice every two weeks. The temperature should be around 40 degs. Fahr. all the time. As the average small farmer in the South seldom has more than 10,000 pounds of meat to cure, a smaller house may be put up, according to individual wishes.

Full instructions, with complete diagrams, will be sent to any citizen of the South upon application to the Bureau of Animal Industry.

NET WEIGHT LAW HEARING.

Under the net weight law the question of proper marking as to the quantity of contents of the following foods when in package form: Sauerkraut, olives, mushrooms, cherries in brine, pickles in brine, vinegar or sweetened vinegar, will be discussed at a public hearing in the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry, Washington, D. C., at 10 o'clock a. m., February 6, 1915. An opinion has already been given as to the marking of olives packed in brine which it is asserted is contrary to the custom of the trade. For the benefit of all persons interested in this matter, an opportunity will be given them to state their views. Those who cannot attend are invited to express their opinions in writing, addressed to the Chief of the Bureau, before February 6, 1915.



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The manufacture of fertilizer from tank water is recognized by aggressive packers as an extremely valuable side line. This tank water, formerly thrown away, is now used as the raw material for turning a former waste into large dividends. One of the Chicago packers reports an annual income from this source alone of more than \$100,000, all of which was formerly wasted. In this plant, the value is recovered by means of two large

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49-29

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Official Organ American Meat Packers'
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N. Y.

MEAT SUPPLY FIGURES

The federal government's annual report of the number of animals on farms and ranges in the country, made public this week, assumes that there were 58,329,000 cattle in the country on January 1 this year, compared to 56,592,000 a year ago; 64,618,000 hogs, compared to 58,933,000 a year ago; and 49,956,000 sheep and lambs, compared to 49,719,000 a year ago. This looks like an encouraging increase in our meat supply, and we may expect comment from uninformed newspaper writers and individual critics accordingly, especially as to the effect on meat prices.

With all due respect to the government's annual estimate, it is really nothing more than a carefully worked out guess. It is not the result of a livestock census—some-

thing this country needs and should have at least every third year. It is an estimate based on the opinions of hundreds of volunteer crop reporters and others upon whom the Department must necessarily rely for this service.

But granting this estimate all the authenticity of a census, what do the figures show? They indicate about a million and a quarter more beef animals than a year ago, but trade authorities seem to be of the opinion that these figures include a large proportion of calves which have been held over during the season for future increase of the beef supply, but which cannot be figured in the present market situation.

The fact remains that the receipts of cattle on the Chicago market in 1913 and 1914 were the smallest in more than a decade. At the six principal Western markets in 1912 the receipts were nearly 10 per cent. less than the previous 10-year average, from 1902 to 1911 inclusive. According to actual census figures, since 1900 the population has increased more than 26 per cent., while the supply of beef cattle had declined more than 20 per cent., and during the same period the slaughter of calves had increased 600 per cent.

The beef cattle situation in this country is illustrated by these figures: January 1, 1907, we had 51,000,000 head of cattle, valued at \$881,500,000; but on January 1, 1914, we had 38,500,000 head of cattle, valued at \$1,116,000,000. This showed a decrease of 16,000,000 head and an increase in value of \$335,000,000. If these figures do not show conclusively that there is an abnormal shortage of beef cattle in the United States they do not show anything.

The government's 1915 estimate shows a large increase in hog supplies, which is in line with trade predictions. Six million more hogs, if the figures are true, means that hog products are going to cut a big figure in the people's food supply during the coming year. But in the face of high prices for our bumper crops of wheat and corn the big hog crop cannot be too surely counted on as a promise of cheap pork products.

The beef problem remains the most serious proposition. As Mr. J. Ogden Armour said in a recent statement, "There is no problem before this nation today more important than the rehabilitation of the beef industry. The farmer must receive every practical encouragement to put the beef cattle back on his lands, and to conduct his business so that the cattle and agricultural branches will be balanced so that there will be an ample object in the success of each. The cries of politicians against 'the high cost of living' cannot prevail against the cold, hard facts of deficiency in beef production, a deficiency which is putting us all too

rapidly in the class of meat-importing nations."

Our domestic livestock population still has a long way to go on the upward track before we may be said to be anywhere near out of the woods.

ANOTHER BOGEY RETIRED

Reports from The National Provisioner's special correspondent in Australia give the result of the Federal investigation there of the charge that American packers were operating in combination to control the Australian meat industry. The result of the investigation is a complete refutation of the charge, and the packers accused are given a clean bill of health, just as everybody in the trade here knew they would be when the facts were known.

The charges grew out of a political campaign, in which the Labor party charged its opponents the Liberals with favoring American meat packers. The old "beef trust" bogey was trotted out for vote-making purposes, and Australians were filled with alarm over the reports that American packers would soon control not only the visible meat supply, but also the unborn animals yet to come. This is not a joke; such a charge was actually made.

So much alarm was caused that the government designated Mr. Justice Street of the New South Wales Supreme Court to make a thorough investigation. Hearings were held in several states and all witnesses heard who desired to be heard. After a long study of the facts Justice Street makes his report that there is no truth whatever in the allegation of a combination of American packers to control the Australian trade in any way. He rehearses the investments and activities of American packers in Australia, and states that they are and have been working independently.

He says there is no cause for alarm concerning the control of the local trade by the Americans; that their entrance into Australia is due to a desire to secure additional meat supplies so badly needed in the United States. He refers to their activities along this line in South America, and hints that if governments are alarmed they can watch the future operations of the American packers, to see that they do not get to operating too extensively in any locality.

Thus another ghost is laid. Newspaper correspondents in Washington last week tried again to revive this old "beef trust" bogey on the basis of an investigation of small Chicago packers. The report was based on misunderstood information, and only goes to show how little it takes to start an attack on the meat trade. Most of them peter out as did this Australian campaign poor-back.

TRADE GLEANINGS

J. W. Williams has established an abattoir at Phenix City, Ga.

The Enterprise Cotton Oil Company, of Enterprise, Ark., has dissolved.

It is reported that the Frye Packing Company will erect a \$50,000 packing plant on South C street, Spokane, Wash.

The Neuhoft Abattoir Co. of Nashville, Tenn., will build a packing and cold storage plant at Macon, Ga., which will cost about \$75,000.

Smith & Cummings Company, a meat concern doing business in Barre, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The Conway Cotton Oil & Gin Company, Conway, Ark., is considering the installation of machinery to crush peanuts and extract the oil.

The Herman Loescher Company, Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to manufacture and tan leather.

The Charles Barnett Company, Inc., Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000, to deal in hides and leather.

The Eureka Fertilizer Company, Perryville, Md., has been incorporated by H. G. Rush, W. B. Rush, A. B. Hess and John W. Eshelman.

The Home Oil & Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ark., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$60,000 by Nathan Gregory and others.

The Swanston meat packing plant has been completed in North Sacramento, Cal., at a cost of \$250,000, and will be in operation about April 1.

It is reported that Dr. W. B. Graves of East Orange, N. J., is contemplating the establishment of a co-operative bacon factory at Waverly, Va.

The name of Otto Monsted, Ltd., margarine manufacturers at Southall near London, England, has been changed to the Maypole Margarine Works, Limited.

A meeting has been held by the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Oshkosh, Wis., for the purpose of establishing a co-operative packing plant.

C. A. Phillips, F. T. Phillips and A. S. Wright are the incorporators of the Phillips Fertilizer Company, Washington, N. C., with a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Louisville Soap Company have acquired the factory and site of the Louisville Cotton Oil Company, Floyd and K streets, Louisville, Ky., and contemplate building a plant.

T. H. Murray, Frank J. Murray and Carl A. Koelsch have incorporated under the name of Frank J. Murray, New York, N. Y., to deal in livestock, etc. Capital stock \$20,000.

Fire destroyed the one-story frame shed at West Forty-first street and South Ashland avenue, Chicago, Ill., used by Sulzberger & Sons Company as a storage room. Loss, \$500.

An abattoir and packinghouse will be built in Jacksonville, Fla., by Charles H. Knight, president of Henry Knight & Son and the Louisville Products Company.

A proposition for a co-operative packing plant in St. Paul, Minn., to be owned by a farmers' company capitalized at \$1,000,000 will be put before the industrial committee of the Association of Commerce.

E. Klopfer, I. Krause and H. A. Schweigert, all of Buffalo, N. Y., are the incorporators of A. Krause & Co., Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., dealers in hides, wool, leather, oils, fats, tallow, glue, bones, etc. Capital stock, \$75,000.

P. Schmohl, W. Yuille and H. M. Wood, Mobile, Ala., have incorporated the American Wood Oil Company, under the laws of the State of Delaware, to deal in lumber, wood, animal and vegetable oils, etc. Capital stock, \$100,000.

R. Kastelberg's Sons, Richmond, Va., have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to \$300,000 to carry on a meat packing business, with C. H. Kastelberg, president and J. F. Kastelberg, secretary and treasurer.

O. J. Redden, Mattapan, Mass.; E. M. Morse, Malden, Mass., and G. W. Arnold, Quincy, Mass., have incorporated under the name Morse Redden, Inc., Boston, Mass., with a capital stock of \$25,000, to deal in hides, skins, etc.

The Pan-American Hide Company, Inc., New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to deal in hides, leather, tannery, etc. J. C. Taylor, Paterson, N. J.; J. Tramutolo, New York, N. Y., and W. H. Griffin, Mahwah, N. J., are the incorporators.

The Hudson Fertilizing Corporation, New York, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000, to manufacture fertilizers and chemicals. The incorporators are W. D. Rhea, G. W. Dix and R. F. Greacen, all of New York.

At the annual meeting of the Beechnut Packing Company, Canajohara, N. Y., the following officers were elected: Bartlett Arkell was re-elected president, Walter H. Lipe, vice-president and treasurer, and Francis E. Barbour, secretary.

The Johanns Steamship Provision Company, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated by F. L. Johanns, N. Y.; P. J. Howard and C. E. Fiske of Brooklyn, N. Y., with a capital stock of \$50,000, to conduct a steamship supply and provision business.

Tankage Disposal Plants

BULLETIN NO. 40.

Gives the value of garbage, tankage and offals from abattoirs and tells how to economically treat the same. It also gives very much valuable information.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Values Steady—Trading Light—Government Hog Report Unexpectedly Large—Hog Movement Liberal—Packing Heavy—Stocks Increasing.

The annual report of the Government on the number of swine, as well as other animals, in the country was issued on Monday afternoon, and showed an unexpectedly heavy total. The way that hogs have been coming in since the first of the year has been only explainable on the ground that there was a very large stock of hogs in the country, and this idea has been accepted recently, but not to such an extent as the figures showed. A Western statistician issued a report just before the Government figures were issued, showing an increase of 1,767,000 hogs, and a total in round numbers of 60,000,000.

The fact that the stocks of other food animals showed an increase was somewhat of a surprise also. The gain in the number of hogs in the country was 5,675,000; the gain in sheep 237,000; the gain in milch cows 525,000, and the gain in other cattle 1,212,000, making a total gain of 7,649,000 food animals. On the other hand, the prices for cattle and sheep show the effect of the urgent demand from the other side. While the large number of hogs has resulted in a decline in their farm value compared with last year, the price of hogs is practically the same as two years ago.

The Government comparisons, this year, and previous years, follow:

	Per cent. of previous year.	Total number.	Value per head.
Milch cows.			
Jan. 1, 1915.....	102.5	21,262,000	\$55.33
Jan. 1, 1914.....	101.2	20,737,000	53.94
Jan. 1, 1913.....	99.0	20,497,000	45.02
Jan. 1, 1912.....	99.4	20,699,000	39.39
Census, April, 15, 1910.....		20,625,000	35.29
Other cattle.			
Jan. 1, 1915.....	103.4	37,067,000	\$33.38
Jan. 1, 1914.....	99.5	35,855,000	31.13
Jan. 1, 1913.....	96.7	36,030,000	26.36
Jan. 1, 1912.....	93.9	37,260,000	21.20
Census, April, 15, 1910.....		41,178,000	19.07
Sheep.			
Jan. 1, 1915.....	100.5	49,956,000	\$4.50
Jan. 1, 1914.....	96.6	49,719,000	4.04
Jan. 1, 1913.....	98.3	51,482,000	3.94
Jan. 1, 1912.....	97.6	52,362,000	3.46
Census, April, 15, 1910.....		52,448,000	4.12
Swine.			
Jan. 1, 1915.....	109.6	64,618,000	\$9.87
Jan. 1, 1914.....	96.3	58,933,000	10.40
Jan. 1, 1913.....	93.5	61,178,000	9.86
Jan. 1, 1912.....	99.7	65,410,000	8.00
Census, April, 15, 1910.....		58,186,000	9.17
Horses.			
Jan. 1, 1915.....	101.1	21,195,000	\$103.33
Jan. 1, 1914.....	101.9	20,962,000	109.32
Jan. 1, 1913.....	100.3	20,567,000	110.77
Jan. 1, 1912.....	101.1	20,508,000	105.94
Census, April, 15, 1910.....		19,833,000	108.03

The packing for the past week was also heavy, although showing quite an important decrease compared with the preceding week. The week's total was 713,000 compared with the enormous total of 997,000 the preceding week and 648,000 last year; since November 1 the total has been 7,803,000, against 7,268,000 a year ago. The heavy packing which has

taken place since the first of the year has resulted in a substantial increase in the stock of product at Chicago. The comparative figures, showing the gains in stocks this year and last, indicate a much larger accumulation in meats than in lard, but there has been quite a substantial increase in lard. The stocks, however, of lard are less than last year, while the stocks of meats of all kinds are much in excess of last year.

The Chicago mid-month stocks, compared with January 1 for 1915, follow:

	Jan. 15, '15.	Jan. 1, '15.
Pork, new, bbls.....	47,331	37,781
Pork, old, bbls.....	9,420	10,506
Pork, repacked, bbls....	2,284	2,746
Lard, new, tes.....	31,247	19,741
Lard, old, tes.....		
Short ribs, lbs.....	23,786,071	18,283,396

The corresponding figures for January last year follow:

	Jan. 15, '14.	Jan. 1, '14.
Pork, new, bbls.....	8,206	8,947
Pork, old, bbls.....	3,067	3,532
Pork, repacked, bbls....		
Lard, new, tes.....	49,997	38,733
Lard, old, tes.....	28,094	32,794
Short ribs, lbs.....	8,693,656	8,132,791

With the supply of hogs in the country so much in excess of last year, and with the value of hogs in the country and at Chicago less than last year, the natural result is for a lower range for hog products of all kinds, which is the case in the Western contract market.

A comprehensive comparison as to prices of various food articles was made this week in the "Commercial Situation" by A. L. Russell in which the following comparisons were made compared with last year's advances:

	1914.	1913.
Beans, white kidney, per bush.....	\$7.20@7.25	\$5.75 @5.85
Eggs, fresh, extra, per doz.....	.44@ .45	.36 @ .37
Calves, live prime, per lb.....	.15@ .16	.12½ @ .13
Sheep, average, Chicago, per 100....	5.80	5.50
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	4.95	4.00
Wheat, per ton....	51.50	34.00
Spring patents, per bbls.....	6.70@7.00	4.50 @4.70
Corn, per ton.....	29.10	24.30
Oats, per ton.....	37.50	28.80
Rye, per ton.....	46.00	24.00
Barley, per ton....	35.40	30.00
Declines have been:		
Cheese, whole milk, per lb....	\$0.15½@0.16	\$0.17½@0.17½
Butter, creamery, per lb....	.33 @ .34	.33½ @ .34
Apples, good to choice, per bbl.	1.75 @4.00	3.50 @4.50
Turkeys, selected, per lb....	.20 @ .21	.24½ @ .25
Chickens, dry-picked, per lb.	1.5½ @ .17	.17 @ .18
Lambs, prime live, per lb....	.05 @ .07	.08½ @ .08½
Pork, dressed, per lb.....	.09 @ .10½	.10 @ .13
Potatoes, Long Island, per bbl.....	1.75 @2.00	2.25 @2.75
Cabbage, per 100.....	2.50 @3.00	6.00 @7.00
Hogs, live, average, Chicago, per 100....	6.82	8.36
Cattle, live, average, Chicago, per 100....	8.15	8.45
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, per lb....	.07%	.09%

LARD.—The spot market has been very quiet this week, with very little doing for export. Local trade is quiet. City steam, 10½@10¾c, nom.; Middle West, \$10.10@10.80 nom.; Western, \$11; refined Continent, \$11.45 nom.; South American, \$11.85 nom.; Brazil, kegs, \$12.85; compound lard, 7½@8¾c.

PORK.—The market has been quiet and about steady. Mess is quoted \$19.50@20 nom.; clear, \$20@23 nom.; family, \$22@25.

BEEF.—The market is very quiet with but little change in the spot situation. Offerings are light, but demand is for small lots. Supplies of American are very light. Quoted: Family, \$24@25 nom.; mess, \$21@23 nom.; packet, \$23@24 nom.; extra India mess, \$36@38 nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Export information is held back by the Government for 30 days after clearance of vessels, presumably to prevent interference with shipments by warning nations.]

Exports of hog products from New York reported cleared up to December 22, 1914:

BACON.—Avonmouth, England, 27,521 lbs.; Bahia, Brazil, 1,327 lbs.; Bristol, England, 68,097 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 13,145 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 72,729 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 6,369 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 10,226 lbs.; Havre, France, 1,362,059 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,600 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 210,261 lbs.; London, England, 40,403 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 45,148 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 1,263 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,542 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 33,064 lbs.

HAMS.—Barranquilla, Colombia, 1,713 lbs.; Bristol, England, 32,170 lbs.; Cardiff, Wales, 2,140 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 1,333 lbs.; Carupano, Venezuela, 599 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 520 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 18,653 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 8,131 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 507,211 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 27,202 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 18,858 lbs.; Havre, France, 29,690 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,609 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 10,137 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 898,256 lbs.; London, England, 45,896 lbs.; Macoris, San Dom., 554 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 1,378 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 1,651 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,989 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,236 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 6,776 lbs.; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 7,699 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 42,100 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 613 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 38,332 lbs.; Trinidad, Isle of, 48,812 lbs.

LARD.—Aberdeen, Scotland, 156,129 lbs.; Apoba, Africa, 1,100 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 7,080 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 13,200 lbs.; Bocas del Toro, Panama, 1,280 lbs.; Bristol, England, 309,285 lbs.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 1,440 lbs.; Cape Town, Africa, 46,564 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,500 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 7,000 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 20,230 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 5,300 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 290,637 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 800 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 7,060 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 54,272 lbs.; Havre, France, 169,986 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 3,160 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 32,802 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 789,051 lbs.; London, England, 907,949 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 197,836 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 3,650 lbs.; Matanzas, Cuba, 36,450 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 42,771 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 2,500 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 2,000 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 32,263 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 77,862 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 1,880 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 7,759 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 226,688 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 159,866 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Colon, Panama, 500 gals.; Genoa, Italy, 50 bbls.

PORK.—Bahia, Brazil, 6 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 42 bbls.; 10 tes.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 5 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward, Islands,

8 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 75 tes., 100 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 bbls.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 11 bbls.; Havana, Cuba, 10 es.; Kingston, W. I., 117 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 150 bbls.; London, England, 75 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 10 bbls.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 11 tes., 160 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 54 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 393 bbls., 14 pa.; St. Thomas, W. I., 9 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 564 es.

PORK HEADS.—Cayenne, French Guiana, 35 bbls.; Martinique, W. I., 37½ bbls.

PORK RIBS.—Demerara, British Guiana, 16 bbls.

PORK TAILS.—Cayenne, French Guiana, 13 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 50 bbls., 20 tes.

PORK SNOOTS AND HEADS.—Barbados, W. I., 22 bbls.

SAUSAGE.—Colon, Panama, 10 pa.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 17 pa.; London, England, 20 pa.; Oran, Africa, 40 pa.; Trinidad, Island of, 13 bxs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Export information is held back by the Government for 30 days after clearance of vessels, presumably to prevent interference with shipments by warring nations.]

Exports of beef products from New York reported cleared up to December 22, 1914:

BEEF.—Apoba, Africa, 13 bbls.; Bahia, Brazil, 22 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 88 bbls.; Bceas del Toro, Panama, 28 bbls.; Cape Town, Africa, 10 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 40 tes.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 80 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 53 pa.; Demerara, British Guiana, 125 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 165 tes.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4 tes., 44 bbls., 26 pa.; Kingston, W. I., 25 bbls.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 50 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 100 tes., 75 bbls.; London, England, 50 tes.; Martinique, W. I., 5 bbls.; Newport, Wales, 10 tes.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 363 bbls.; Port Limon, C. R., 6 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 170 bbls.; St. Thomas, W. I., 8 bbls.; Trinidad, Island of, 70 bbls., 27 tes.

FRESH MEATS.—Colon, Panama, 80,907 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 21,673 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Barbados, W. I., 7 tes.; Liverpool, England, 100 tes.; London, England, 1,040 tes.; St. Johns, N. F., 75 tes.; Santiago, Cuba, 2 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Barbados, W. I., 10,925 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 1,300 lbs.; Belize, British Honduras, 1,200 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 4,400 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 4,630 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,200 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 2,000 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 1,750 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 1,275 lbs.; Surinam, Dutch Guiana, 1,480 lbs.

TALLOW.—Bahia, Brazil, 5,944 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 1,300 lbs.; Matanzas, W. I., 1,591 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 13,079 lbs.

TONGUES.—Avonmouth, England, 60 es.; Bristol, England, 113 es.; Kingston, W. I., 4 bbls.; London, England, 150 pa.

CANNED MEATS.—Cape Town, Africa, 139 pa.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 75 es.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 41 es.; Colon, Panama, 117 es.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 111 es.; Glasgow, Scotland, 788 pa.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 124 es.; Havana, Cuba, 53 es.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 69 pa.; Liverpool, England, 136 pa.; London, England, 8,026 pa., 11,460 es.; Marseilles, France, 25 pa.; Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, 13 es.; Santiago, Cuba, 55 pa.; Trinidad, Island of, 43 es.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Export information is held back by the Government for 30 days after clearance of vessels, presumably to prevent interference with shipments by warring nations.]

Exports of dairy products from New York reported cleared up to December 22, 1914:

BUTTER.—Barbados, W. I., 889 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 194 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 3,800 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 3,725 lbs.; Hamilton, Bermuda, 278 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 278 lbs.; La Guaira, Venezuela, 4,853 lbs.; Liverpool, 12,441 lbs.; Martinique, W. I., 10,400 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 6,430 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 515 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 575 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 11,625 lbs.

EGGS.—Hamilton, Bermuda, 85 cases; Liverpool, England, 174 cases; London, England, 500 cases.

CHEESE.—Bahia, Brazil, 1,900 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 578 lbs.; Barranquilla, Colombia, 194 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,325 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 11,778 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 10,829 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 25,600 lbs.; London, England, 20,082 lbs.; Progreso, Mexico, 491 lbs.; St. Thomas, W. I., 785 lbs.; Trinidad, Island of, 5,714 lbs.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, January 14, 1915, as shown by A. L. Russell's report, are as follows:

Cottonseed oil, 25,631 bbls.; bacon and hams, 4,848,375 pounds; beef, 386 packages; pork, 192 barrels; lard, 8,997,900 pounds; oil cake, 6,542,400 pounds.

[Owing to the order of the Treasury Department, details of shipments by vessels and destination are withheld for 30 days, but the totals for the week are indicated.]

FRESH MEAT AND OFFAL IMPORTS.

Imports of foreign fresh beef into the port of New York during the past week totaled 26,383 quarters, compared to 23,400 quarters last week and 53,991 quarters two weeks ago. Mutton imports totaled 1,898 sheep and lamb carcasses, compared to 5,031 sheep and 3,558 lambs last week. Offal imports totaled 7,661 packages, including beef pieces and frozen sundries. There were also 7,197 packages of bones, sinews, meat meal and tankage, and 395 packages of tallow and stearine. All arrivals were from South America.

IMPORTS OF FRESH BEEF.

For the week ending January 16, 1915, the Government reports imports of fresh beef at the port of New York amounting to 6,117,000 lbs., the average value according to estimates from the manifests being 9 cents per pound. This includes not only the dressed beef, but offal and pieces as well. The previous week's imports totaled 11,064,500 lbs., value averaged at 10.8 cents per pound.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to January 22, 1915, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 66,656 quarters; to Continent, 27,462 quarters; to the United States, 26,967 quarters. The previous week's exports were as follows: To Europe, 63,343 quarters; to North America, none.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, January 22.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, so far as quoted, are as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.82
Cable transfers.....	4.87½
Demand sterling.....	4.83½@4.84
Commercial, 60 days.....	4.81½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Commercial, sight.....	5.21½
Bankers' cables.....	5.18¼
Bankers' checks.....	5.18¾
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	87½
Cable transfers.....	87½
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	No quotations.
Bankers' sight.....	No quotations.
Bankers' cables.....	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight.....	40
Bankers' sight.....	40½
Copenhagen—	
Checks.....	24%

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, Ill., January 20, 1915.—The animal ammoniate situation is decidedly more active, and quite a few sales have been made at a moderate advance on the lower prices made last week on quite a number of sales on which prices were not quoted, as the transactions were entirely confidential. We have reason to believe that sales of blood have been made at around \$2.60 for prompt, and sellers are now asking \$2.65, but buyers will not pay this price as yet.

Tankage has sold at something under \$2.40 and 10c., but this price could probably be obtained now for moderate quantities for this or next month's shipment, with some of the producers holding somewhat above this figure. Sales of unground outside packers' tankage have been made at \$2 and 10c., Chicago basis, but this price is now bid, and it is probable a moderate advance could be secured for small lots for immediate delivery.

The lower grades of tankage and air-dried product are still very much neglected, but some business might be done at low prices, as the situation has improved considerably as regards the general demand, and manufacturers are encouraged to take on moderate supplies when it can be done without a material advance in price. (Complete quotations will be found on page 39.)

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending January 16, 1915, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, '14, to Jan. 16, 1915.
	Week ending Jan. 16, 1915.	Week ending Jan. 17, 1914.	
United Kingdom.....	367	860	2,241
Continent.....	.....	99	609
So. & Cen. Am.....	20	220	1,075
West Indies.....	1,230	1,401	10,650
Br. No. Am. Col.....	20	171	4,398
Total.....	1,646	2,751	18,973

MEATS, LBS.		
United Kingdom.....	10,577,675	7,521,125
Continent.....	887,250	395,125
So. & Cen. Am.....	37,100	56,250
West Indies.....	99,000	60,450
Br. No. Am. Col.....	.....	6,800
Other countries.....	7,600	.....
Total.....	11,608,625	8,040,750

LARD, LBS.		
United Kingdom.....	9,820,170	5,750,018
Continent.....	2,634,700	5,041,201
So. & Cen. Am.....	68,564	125,060
West Indies.....	143,120	471,840
Br. No. Am. Col.....	640	7,150
Other countries.....	11,200	47,900
Total.....	12,678,394	11,443,329

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	653	4,929,875	9,151,354
Boston.....	20	456,750	654,040
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	103,000
New Orleans.....	973	37,000	47,000
Portland, Me.....	.....	892,000	1,711,000
St. John, N. B.....	.....	5,493,000	1,012,000

Total week.....	1,646	11,608,625	12,678,394
Previous week.....	2,644	13,437,225	17,983,356
Two weeks ago.....	938	12,135,100	12,514,628
Cor. week last y'r.....	2,750	8,040,750	11,443,329

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '14, Same time to Jan. 16, '15, last year.			
		Changes.	
Pork, bbls.....	3,794,600	5,162,000	Dec. 1,367,400
Meats, lbs.....	92,712,435	74,865,900	Inc. 17,846,535
Lard, lbs.....	117,660,464	107,137,827	Inc. 10,522,637

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Rotterdam.	Copenhagen.
Beef, tierces.....	35sh.	40sh.	75c.	120sh.
Oil Cake.....	40sh.	40sh.	63c.	65c.
Bacon.....	40sh.	40sh.	75c.	120sh.
Lard, tierces.....	40sh.	40sh.	75c.	120sh.
Canned meats.....	40sh.	40sh.	75c.	120sh.
Butter.....	60sh.	55sh.	150c.	150sh.
Tallow.....	35sh.	40sh.	75c.	120sh.
Pork, barrels.....	35sh.	40sh.	75c.	120sh.

No rates to Hamburg.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The tone of the market is still regarded as very steady, and there are actual predictions, in some quarters, of a higher level in the very near future. A feeling is doubtless prevalent that with other products rising, particularly the generality of foodstuffs and feedstuffs, tallow should sympathize.

The business of the week has been rather disappointing, however, and there is less certainty of larger dealings than of somewhat better prices. Irregularity is noted in the market, with low-grades continuing to lag. This tendency has resulted in a cent a pound difference between the nominal quotation of prime city tallow, and that of city specials.

The export situation is without feature, as far as business is concerned, but there is no disposition to overlook the very strong market at London. This week there were 845 casks offered, all of which were sold, at 1s. 6d. advance. The cable was the strongest received in several years. Of course, with the tonnage situation as it is, export sales from here have been trivial, but the higher levels on the other side divert stuff from Argentine and Australia that might have reached America.

Prime city tallow is quoted at 5½c. nominal; city specials at 6¼c.

OLEO STEARINE.—Under the influence of a liberal export business, the market has risen to 10½c. Takings by the domestic compound lard trade were larger.

Prime city tallow locally was quoted at 6c. nominal, and city specials at 6¼c. for the last sale.

OLEO OIL.—The market continues quiet but firm. Some sales were reported c. i. f. Rotterdam this week at 90 florins, and small spot sales are reported there of 97½ florins. Extras are quoted at New York, 14½c.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

GREASES.—Trading is quiet with values about steady. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5½@6½c. nom.; bone, 5½@6c. nom.; house, 5½@5¾c. nom.

COCOANUT OIL.—The market has been quiet all the week, but very steady. Supplies continue very light, and small demand affects the market. Quoted: Cochin, 14@

15c.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 11@11½c.; shipment, —.

PALM OIL.—The market is very quiet, with values showing very little change and offerings light. Prime red spot, 6¾@7c.; to arrive, —; Lagos spot, 7¼@7½c.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 11½@12c.; shipment, —.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is dull but normally steady. For 20 cold test, 96@97c.; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 80@82c.; low grade off yellow, 63c.

CORN OIL.—The market is firm with values affected by the higher prices for corn and for competing oils. Prices quoted at \$5.81@5.91 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The advance in linseed oil and firmer tone for corn oil has affected soya bean oil. Prices are steady at the advance. Spot is quoted at 6@6¼c.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, January 21.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12@12½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11¾@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼@11¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¼@11¾c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 12¼@12¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¾@12c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¾@11¾c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 12½@12¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 12@12¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 11¾@12c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 11¾@11¾c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 10¾@11c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9@9½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8½@8¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¾@8½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8¾@8½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9½@9¼c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 8¾@8¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 8¾@8¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 8½@8¾c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 14¼@14½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¾@13¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 12¾@14c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 13¼@13¾c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 12¼@12½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 11½@11½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 11½@11¼c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, January 22.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 12@13c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 13c.; green clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 12¾c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@10 lbs. ave., 12½@13c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 12½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 13c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 13½c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 13c.; do., 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½c.; city depressed hogs, 10¼c.; steam lard, 10½c.

Western prices were as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 11½@12c.; do., 10@12 lbs. ave., 11@11½c.; do., 12@14 lbs. ave., 10½@11c.; do., 14@16 lbs. ave., 10@10½c.; skinned shoulders, 8½@9c.; Boston butts, 9½@10c.; boneless butts, 11@11½c.; neck ribs, 3@3½c.; spareribs, 8@8½c.; lean trimmings, 10@11c.; regular trimmings, 6½@7c.; kidneys, 5c.; tails, 6½c.; livers, 2½c.; snouts, 5½c.; tenderloins, 21@22c.

Tierce Goods: Pig tongues, 11½@12c.; pig tails, \$20; hogs, 9¾c.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, January 21.—The market on chemicals and soap supplies is quoted as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.50@1.60 per 100 lbs., basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.75 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2¼@2½c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80c. per 100 lbs. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 95c. per 100 lbs.; tale, 1¼@1¾c. per lb.; silic, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 1¾@2c. per lb. and bbls., 2½c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 7@9c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 6½@7½c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 7c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 8c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil, 7¾c. per lb.; palm kernel oil, 11½@12c. per lb.; green olive oil, 85@90c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 8½@9c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 11½@12c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 14@15c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 7c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6@6¼c. per lb.; prime city tallow, at 6c. per lb.; corn oil, 5.86@5.91c. per lb.

House grease, 5¾@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5¾c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10@10½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5¾c. per lb.

Green Olive Oil Foots

SUPERIOR QUALITY

AND ALL OTHER SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Government has instructed the Customs Service to withhold all details of exports from the public for 30 days after clearance, so that shipments may not be interfered with by warring nations. This causes the omission of ports of destination in some instances in the following table. Volume of exports and ports of shipment are given, however, as fully as possible under these restrictions.]

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week ending January 21, 1915, and for the period since September 1, 1914, were as follows:

	Week ending Jan. 21, 1915.	Since Sept. 1, 1914.
From New York—	Bbls.	Bbls.
Adelaide, Australia	—	2
Auckland, N. Z.	—	60
Barbados, W. I.	—	1,178
Bergen, Norway	—	1,615
Bristol, England	—	25
Buenaventura, Colombia ..	—	33
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	769
*Cape Town, Africa	91	838
Cardenas, Cuba	—	156
Cartagena, Colombia	—	5
Christiania, Norway	—	300
*Colon, Panama	20	277
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	9,199
Cristobal, Panama	—	320
Demerara, British Guiana ..	—	257
Fremantle, Australia	—	184
Genoa, Italy	—	398
Glasgow, Scotland	—	200
Havana, Cuba	—	566
Havre, France	—	2,675
Hull, England	—	274
Kingston, W. I.	—	335
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	3
Liverpool, England	—	3,079
London, England	—	8,875
Macoris, S. D.	—	42
Manchester, England	—	930
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	81
Marseilles, France	—	235
Matanzas, W. I.	—	15
Monte Cristi, San Dom.	—	214
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	2,091
Naples, Italy	—	857
Nassau, Bahamas	—	144
Para, Brazil	—	8
Piraeus, Greece	—	130
Ponce, P. R.	—	48
Port Antonio, W. I.	—	24
Port au Prince, W. I.	1	6
Port Limon, C. R.	—	16
*Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	45	550
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,305
St. Johns, N. F.	—	1
San Domingo, S. D.	—	98
San Juan, P. R.	—	64
Santiago, Cuba	—	364
*Santos, Brazil	120	762
Sydney, Australia	—	10
Trinidad, Island of	—	12
Wellington, N. Z.	—	94
Ports not stated	7,039	139,434
Total	7,316	184,207
From New Orleans—		
Bocas del Toro, Panama	—	202
*Christiania, Norway	5,360	16,445
Frontera, Mexico	—	169
Göthenberg, Sweden	—	4,185
Havana, Cuba	—	1,574
Progreso, Mexico	—	625
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,215
Total	5,360	24,415
From Baltimore—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	155
Rotterdam, Holland	—	281
Total	—	436
From Savannah—		
Aarhus, Denmark	—	566
Glasgow, Scotland	—	264
Liverpool, England	—	1,050
London, England	—	7,185
Manchester, England	—	1,471
Total	—	10,536

From Norfolk—		
Glasgow, Scotland	—	200
Liverpool, England	—	3,090
London, England	—	130
Ports not stated	—	1,302
Total	—	4,722

From Mobile—		
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	1,900
Total	—	1,900

From all other ports—		
Canada	—	13,405
Mexico (including overland) ..	—	1
Total	—	13,406

	Week ending Jan. 21, 1915.	Since Sept. 1, 1914.	Same period 1913.
Recapitulation—	Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
From New York	7,316	184,207	113,809
From New Orleans	5,360	24,415	26,424
From Galveston	—	—	1,011
From Baltimore	—	436	1,075
From Philadelphia	—	—	806
From Savannah	—	10,536	24,230
From Newport News	—	—	136
From Norfolk	1	4,722	11,536
From San Francisco	—	55	21
From Mobile	—	1,900	—
From all other ports	—	13,406	25,754
Total	12,676	239,677	204,802

*These figures represent shipments concerning which information is withheld by the government for thirty days.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, January 20.—From the closing prices of January 9 the market eased off, a few points. This easiness, however, was only short lived. The almost entire absence of crude oil offerings and the urgent consuming demand were bound to affect the market. From the low prices the market moved up rapidly, with only one reaction of any consequence, which occurred on the 11th, when heavy selling in sympathy with the lower grain markets and quite a heavy decline in the lard market forced the market down some 14 to 18 points. This decline, however, was quickly recovered the next day on buying by the same sellers of the day previous, due to the entire recovery in the commodities on which they had sold. The advance continued right up to the 18th on buying, principally for foreign accounts.

The rapid advance naturally attracted heavy profit-taking selling, and the past four to five days this class of selling has been on a heavy scale. Considering that the demand from Europe virtually ceased on the 17th, the market has absorbed the heavy selling of the past few days remarkably well, declining only some 15 to 20 points, with the July delivery leading. The main supporters the past few days have been the "shorts," together with buying supposed to be for account of one of the leading refining interests.

The crude markets during this time have been virtually dormant. The mills generally have fixed \$6 as their next selling price. The past few days rumored reports of sales at \$6 have been circulated, but same have not yet been substantiated. We would, however, call the market today about \$5.80 nominal. At the close of the week the trade seems to be considerably mixed. The market has now had a considerable advance, and reactions are likely to be brought about by selling for long accounts from time to time. We look for quick and violent fluctuations during the coming week.

	Closing Jan. 7.	High.	Low.	Closing Jan. 20.
Jan. ...	\$6.19 b	\$6.22 a	\$6.83	\$6.16
Mar. ...	6.48 b	6.50 a	6.91	6.45
May ...	6.67 b	6.68 a	7.15	6.64
July ...	6.87 b	6.88 a	7.37	6.83
Aug. ...	6.97 b	7.00 a	7.43	6.96

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., January 21.—Crude cottonseed oil, 43½c. bid for January, 44c. for February; mills selling a limited quantity at these prices.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., January 21.—Crude cottonseed oil, 43c.; very little trading. Meal very strong and advancing; \$24.50 for 7½ per cent. ammonia. Stocks of hulls burdensome and a poor demand.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., January 21.—Prime crude cottonseed oil market strong at 45c. Meal very firm at \$24.50@24.75. Hulls steady at \$6@6.25, loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., January 21.—Prime crude cottonseed oil steady at 43c. bid, 43½c. asked for Texas, immediate delivery; 44c. for February; offerings light. Prime 8 per cent. meal higher at \$26; 7½ per cent. meal, \$24.50, short ton, New Orleans. Cake higher and active. Hulls steady at \$6.75 loose, \$8.75 sacked, here.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., January 21.—Crude cottonseed oil, 42½c. for January, 43c. for February. Refined oil, 45c. for January, 45½c. for February. Prime cake, \$24.50 per short ton, f. o. b. Galveston. Choice cake, \$25.50.

Montgomery.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Cantelou Brothers.)

Montgomery, Ala., January 18, 1915.—The cottonseed meal market for the past two weeks has been very active, and a good demand prevails from the feed dealers, and some of the fertilizer companies are beginning to purchase meal in a moderate way. The advancing market has induced speculation to some extent, which has assisted in bringing about a better feeling. Prime 7½% meal is being quoted by the mills from \$22 to \$23. Some are asking as high as \$24. Prime 8% meal is quoted at \$23 to \$24. The ocean rates continue very high, and room is difficult to obtain. However, notwithstanding such conditions, the price of cake has advanced. The market for hulls has been rather dull and slow since the beginning of the season. While the prices are somewhat higher than they were a short time ago, there is not a very great demand from the feeders and dealers, who seem to be buying their requirements only as needed. As the market has not shown any large advance, the speculative element has to a large extent remained out of the market. If this element receives very much encouragement they are quite a factor in boosting prices, and in this way business is created which otherwise would not be possible.

EXPORTS OF COTTONSEED OIL.

Government reports of exports of cottonseed oil for December give a total export for that month of 94,595 bbls., compared to 67,592 bbls. for the same month of 1913. For the calendar year 1914 the Government reports exports of cottonseed oil amounting to 541,818 bbls., compared to 655,019 bbls. for the calendar year 1913.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

**Market Generally Firm—Crude Oil Leads—
Consumers' Stocks Light—Larger Exports
but for Tonnage Situation—Fair Specu-
lative Trade.**

The feature of the market recently has been the advance at crude oil centers. There have been rumors of sales consummated at the South on the basis of 45c., and while various authorities in the trade discredited such statements at their first appearance, it soon became evident that actual transactions were made at close to that level. Mill people declared that they would wait for 45c. crude, and apparently their patience has been rewarded.

The fact that the crude oil market has shown the way toward a higher basis is deeply significant at this stage, when so much stress is laid on the awakened speculative demand and the supposedly huge quantities of oil remaining unsold at stations close to where it is manufactured.

There is, without a doubt, a considerable amount of speculation at this time in the cotton oil market, but to date it has not been of a character to warrant the expression of frenzied buying. Western operators in close touch with conditions have reaped

some very important profits from their ventures, while scattered interests through the country, including the South, have benefited by the rise.

The feeling still remains bullish as a whole, but of course the enhancement of values is not without its discounting elements, especially as many of the timid speculative and other shorts have been driven to cover. While there was no concerted opposition to the upward trend, there were frequent instances the past six weeks when selling was indulged in by unprotected interests, solely on the theory that the volume of crude oil remaining unsold would preclude any material advance in the market.

There are students of the trade still obsessed with this belief, and some of the refining interests also give vent to such views. Other refiners, however, are not looking for lower prices, and these contending forces help to cause a nervous undertone in the market, irregularity and fairly sharp fluctuations.

Much is heard concerning the relative cheapness of the local contract market as compared with the crude oil basis. Ordinarily, it would seem as though there would

have to be a readjustment. Experience has shown, however, that anomalies of this kind are not indicative of any special pending price movement. For instance, it was not long ago when there were big discounts in the local contract market, with a great deal of comment on the comparative cheapness of the near positions, as suggesting an unhealthy spot situation, yet the advance of more than a hundred points was witnessed.

In line with the establishing of a higher level for crude oil, seed values have risen to close to \$26 a ton. There has been talk of larger refining losses, due to unfavorable weather recently at the South, but the advices in this respect are contradictory. The prevailing levels of oil doubtless inspired the payment of higher prices for the seed.

Consuming demand has been spasmodic, with a majority of the advices to the effect that rather steady absorption is to be looked for because of the unsupplied condition of various users. The compound lard trade has expanded, with higher levels received. The bearish Government report on the amount of hogs on farms had less effect in provision circles than expected. Export demand for compound has improved. There would, unquestionably, be a more impressive export

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business in cotton oil but for the tonnage situation. At the same time, it is not to be supposed that actual sales abroad are permanently stopped on account of this obstacle. Shipment, rather, is more deferred, and the freight charges of from three to five times as great as those of a year ago have to be borne principally by the foreign buyer.

The seed crush report, given out during the earlier part of the week, showed 3,336,000 tons crushed, or approximately 133,400,000 gallons of crude oil, against 3,012,000 tons a year ago, which were equivalent to approximately 120,000,000 gallons of crude oil. The figures were not particularly significant, yet it is obvious that to justify the estimates of an oil crush of about 600,000 barrels more than produced a year ago, the proportionate increase in the future must be greater than shown by these statistics.

Closing prices:

Saturday, January 16.—Spot, \$6.60@6.75; January, \$6.60@6.65; February, \$6.70@6.80; March, \$6.81@6.83; April, \$6.90@6.92; May, \$7.01@7.03; June, \$7.10@7.14; July, \$7.22@7.24; August, \$7.36@7.40. Futures closed 2 to 8 advance. Sales were: February, 400, \$6.57; March, 2,000, \$6.81@6.67; April, 500, \$6.90@6.83; May, 2,800, \$7.03@6.92; June, 300, \$7.15@7.12; July, 2,500, \$7.24@7.15; August, 300, \$7.36@7.30. Total sales, 8,900 bbls. Good off, sale, 100-662, \$6.50@6.62; off, \$6.35@6.60; reddish off, \$6.25@6.55; winter, \$7.20; summer, \$7; prime crude, S. E., \$5.60 nom.

Monday, January 18.—Spot, \$6.70@6.90; January, \$6.70@6.80; February, \$6.80@6.87; March, \$6.85@6.99; April, \$6.97@7.08; May, \$7.06@7.20; June, \$7.14@7.20; July, \$7.26@7.40; August, \$7.34@7.27. Futures closed 10 advance to 2 decline. Sales were: January, 300, \$6.70; March, 4,400, \$6.91@6.89; April, 900, \$7@6.98; May, 8,800, \$7.15@7.06; July, 4,400, \$7.37@7.27; August, 1,000, \$7.43@7.35. Total sales, 19,800 bbls. Good off, \$6.55@6.62; off, \$6.35@6.60; reddish off, \$6.30@6.55; winter, \$6.75; summer, \$6.75; prime crude S. E., \$5.73 nom.

Tuesday, January 19.—Spot, \$6.70@6.85; January, \$6.75@6.85; February, \$6.76@6.81; March, \$6.83@6.85; April, \$6.94@6.98; May, \$7.04@7.05; June, \$7.11@7.16; July, \$7.23@7.25; August, \$7.33@7.37. Futures closed 5 advance to 4 decline. Sales were: January, 2,500, \$6.80@6.78; February, 200, \$6.82@6.81; March, 5,300, \$6.90@6.84; April, 200, \$7@6.99; May, 3,800, \$7.07@7.05; June, 100, \$7.15; July, 3,400, \$7.30@7.25; August, 400, \$7.40@7.38. Total sales, 15,900 bbls. Good off, sale 100-662, \$6.60@6.80; off, \$6.50@6.70; reddish off, \$6.35@6.70; winter, \$6.90; summer, \$6.90; prime crude S. E., \$5.73@6.6.

Wednesday, January 20.—Spot, \$6.60@6.80; January, \$6.60@6.75; February, \$6.70@6.78; March, \$6.82@6.84; April, \$6.92@6.95; May, \$7.04@7.05; June, \$7.10@7.15; July, \$7.22@7.23; August, \$7.29@7.33. Futures closed unchanged to 15 decline. Sales were: February, 200, \$6.72; March, 4,600, \$6.80@6.77; May, 9,000, \$7.10@6.98; July, 7,300, \$7.27@7.17; August, 400, \$7.31@7.27. Total sales, 21,500 bbls. Good off, sale 100-662, \$6.50@6.73; off, \$6.40@6.70; reddish off, \$6.30@6.67; winter, \$6.65; summer, \$6.65; prime crude, S. E., \$5.73@6.87.

Thursday, January 21.—Spot, \$6.60@6.80; January, \$6.60@6.75; February, \$6.65@6.75; March, \$6.77@6.78; April, \$6.83@6.92; May, \$6.99@7; June, \$7.09@7.11; July, \$7.18@7.20; August, \$7.28@7.31. Futures closed unchanged to 9 decline. Sales were: March, 4,800, \$6.81@6.72; May, 5,200, \$7.03@6.96; July, 6,900, \$7.23@7.16; August, 700, \$7.34@7.28. Total sales, 17,600. Good off, \$6.50@6.75; off, \$6.35@6.70; reddish off, \$6.25@6.60; winter, \$6.90@7.50; summer, \$7@7.75; prime crude S. E., \$5.73@5.87.

WASTING COTTONSEED MEAL.

By Dr. A. M. Soule, President Georgia College of Agriculture.

The need of practicing economy is appreciated by all. The best plan to follow is not always apparent. Some persons seem to think that economy through penuriousness is the only right kind. They lose sight of many of the larger problems affecting our agriculture in which the loss of wealth already runs into the millions and which up to this time we have made little effort to conserve.

At a time when cotton is bringing a low price the saving of money through the employment of the best methods of practice on our farms can be greatly extended and thus the farmer recoup himself in part at least for the difference in price which his cotton commands now as compared with the figure it brought last year.

As an example of what may be done in this direction, it may be stated on the best of authority that Georgia uses 190,000 tons of cottonseed meal for fertilizing purposes each year. Remember in reading the succeeding statements that Georgia represents but one of the great group of cotton-producing States, and that the loss of wealth portrayed through a failure to utilize cottonseed meal in accordance with the dictates of good farm practice amounts in the aggregate to many millions of dollars annually.

The 190,000 tons of cottonseed meal in question contain approximately the enormous total of 25,650,000 pounds of nitrogen, or enough of this element to produce at least 513,000 bushels of corn, provided the soil supplies none of this element. Under good methods of farm management where yard manure and green crops are used to supplement commercial fertilizers, there is enough nitrogen in the amount of cottonseed meal now used directly as fertilizer to produce 1,000,000 bushels of corn, and practically as much as 1,000,000 bales of cotton.

In addition to the nitrogen mentioned, 190,000 tons of cottonseed meal would contain ordinarily 11,590,000 pounds of phosphoric acid and 6,080,000 pounds of potash. The nitrogen at 15 cents a pound in this quantity of meal would be worth \$3,847,500. Organic nitrogen of so desirable a character can seldom be bought at so low a figure. Therefore, this item has been conservatively estimated.

The available phosphoric acid at 4 cents a pound would be worth \$463,000, and the available potash at 8 cents a pound would be worth \$486,400. Until the outbreak of the present war potash could ordinarily be bought for from 4 to 5 cents a pound. It is

nearly double that price now, and will likely continue to sell at the figure suggested for some time to come.

Totaling these various items, it appears that the fertilizing constituents in the meal now used directly as fertilizer in Georgia approximate \$4,796,900 in value. At \$25 a ton the meal would be worth \$4,750,000. It thus appears that cottonseed meal is a very satisfactory source from which to derive certain essential plant foods when it can be bought at the price indicated above.

It is possible to use cottonseed meal as a feedstuff and obtain the same monetary return for this purpose as can be secured from its use as a direct fertilizer. In other words, by passing it through the alimentary canal of livestock, its use as a source of plant food is but little impaired, yet its consumption by livestock will result in enormous saving to our farmers, and in the production of large quantities of most desirable meat for use by persons living in our towns and cities.

It has been shown that a pound of cottonseed meal is equivalent in feeding value to two pounds of corn; therefore, the total amount is equivalent in feeding value to 380,000 tons of corn, equivalent to 13,680,000 bushels. The average price of corn is \$1 a bushel; therefore, our cottonseed meal on this basis becomes worth \$13,680,000 for the purpose of replacing corn in the rations ordinarily fed our livestock.

From another point of view, this amount of cottonseed meal if properly utilized in the nutrition of livestock would add nearly 14,000,000 bushels to our available supply of corn. By a failure to feed our cottonseed meal, we are certainly losing the difference between the value of its corn equivalent and the benefits derived from its use as a fertilizer which amounts to the surprising total of \$8,883,100.

Converting the cottonseed meal in question from tons into pounds, it appears that there is enough now used as fertilizer to put two pounds in the ration every day of the 520,000 horses and mules kept on Georgia farms. The vast improvement which would be effected in the daily ration now fed by this practice cannot be correctly estimated, but it is known that there is a marked deficiency in protein or muscle-building elements in the combination of feedstuffs now used.

This failure to balance up the nutrients has a detrimental effect on the service which we may expect from our livestock, not only lessening their efficiency but also affecting their health and causing them to wear out earlier. Why not correct this mistake at once since it can be simply and easily done

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and a home-grown product used to accomplish the desired end?

If the farmer does not care to feed cottonseed meal to his horses and mules, it can be utilized for the nutrition of beef and dairy cattle and thus aid in supplying beef and dairy products to our markets. If five pounds of cottonseed meal were fed daily for 150 days to beef cattle, we could finish off 507,000 animals for slaughter each year.

No choicer quality of beef could be produced anywhere, nor could it be raised at a lower cost than is practical where the animals are grazed on the waste lands available in Georgia during the summer months and finished off with silage, cottonseed meal and hulls in winter.

There is enough cottonseed meal available in the above tonnage to feed five pounds of it to 207,000 dairy cows every day in the year. If these cows approximate the standard which could easily be reached, they should produce from 40,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds of butter a year, or from 16 to 24 pounds per capita.

Those who think that if such a practice were instituted the market would be overdone are quite mistaken. It is customary for good housekeepers to allow one pound of butter a week to each person, or 52 pounds a year. If the maximum of production here suggested were obtained less than half the amount of butter ordinarily allowed per individual would be available.

If the cottonseed meal now used directly as fertilizer were converted into foodstuffs and used for the nutrition of beef and dairy cattle, its value would be greatly enhanced over the figures indicated in this article.

It is quite possible to make this 190,000 tons of cottonseed meal worth from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. It now brings our farmers less than \$5,000,000. To effect this end does not call for a great outlay in money equivalent or special effort. There are plenty of animals, according to statistics, to utilize all of this meal within the State to the best possible advantage.

Why neglect this opportunity which nature affords us for recouping ourselves for losses brought about by conditions beyond our control?

There are plenty of men out of employment, but a good cotton oil man need never be idle if he makes use of the "Wanted" department of The National Provisioner. It's page 48.

COTTONSEED FLOUR FOR BELGIANS.

The plan of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association to assist in relieving the distress of the Belgian people, and incidentally to demonstrate the value of Allison cottonseed flour to the world, is progressing favorably. Colonel Jo W. Allison, the pioneer advocate of cottonseed flour, whose name the product takes, was authorized to raise funds for this purpose. In a recent letter to cottonseed oil millers he says:

To the Mills:

At a meeting held in Houston on December 15, upon motion made by Mr. J. Webb Howell, of Bryan, enthusiastically seconded and unanimously passed, I was instructed to proceed at once to ask the cottonseed oil mills and the members of the cottonseed trade in Texas to contribute ten dollars each toward a fund to be used in the purchase of cottonseed flour to be contributed in the name of the cottonseed oil trade of Texas to the poor and starving people of Belgium.

Proceeding at once to carry out these instructions, I immediately entered into correspondence, through Senator Morris Sheppard and Congressman Hatton W. Summers, with the proper representatives of the Belgian government at Washington, secured the necessary instructions for shipment in such way as to secure free transportation, made arrangements with the Schulenburg Cotton Oil Company, at Schulenburg, who have just installed at a cost of about twenty thousand dollars the only complete manufactory of cottonseed flour in all the world for its manufacture and sale at, to us, a reduced price. I secured from Mr. C. E. Shepp, of the Texas Bag and Fiber Company, the generous offer to furnish the bags free (which it is hoped the mills will remember when making up their bag orders), and then addressed a letter to the trade asking for contributions.

To this letter seventy-five mills have responded, putting in my hands, for the use specified, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

The people of Belgium have for years been among the largest consumers of cottonseed products, and have, perhaps almost more

than any other nation, appreciated their value. There are in Texas about three hundred members of the trade who have shared equally with the seventy-five who have contributed in the benefits of this use, and that they have not sent in their contribution can only be because the movement has not been brought to their attention or because action on it has been delayed.

This letter is being sent to every member of the trade: To the seventy-five who have contributed in order that they may know what has been done with their money; to the three hundred and over who have not contributed in order that they may have the privilege of doing so. We do not mean to unduly urge you to do so. It is not an occasion demanding that; but we do not want you to feel that the opportunity has not been offered you.

We desire to complete the transaction as quickly as possible. Starving people cannot wait. Just in proportion to the money received will our contribution be enlarged. We believe you want to join in the movement. We know the season has not been all we could have hoped for, and the mills have had troubles of their own and we do not expect impossibilities, but we do hope to hear from you and at once.

Very truly,
JO W. ALLISON.

COTTONSEED CRUSH IN 1914.

An increase of over 300,000 tons of cottonseed crushed in 1914 over the output of 1913 is announced by the federal Census Bureau. The 1913 crop prior to January 1, 1914, was 3,012,685 tons. For the same relative period, up to January 1, 1915, it is 3,335,955 tons. A total of 4,767,802 tons was finally registered to the credit of 1913 when all reports were in, and indications are that 1914 will retain the lead announced up to the first of the year. It is also announced by the Census Bureau that linters obtained on January 1 totaled 480,836 bales, compared with 397,974 bales up to January 1, 1914. The yield of the entire 1913 crop was 631,153 bales.

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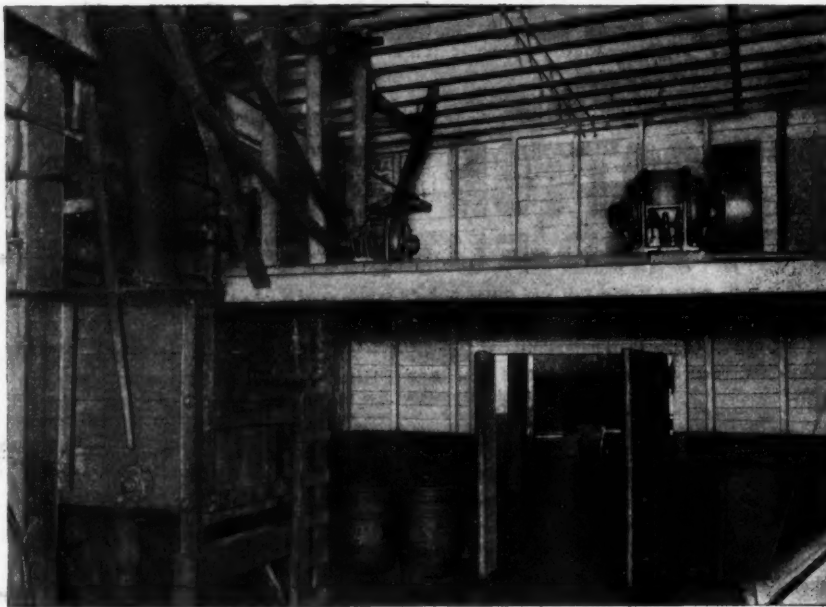
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Purchased electric power has been employed this year to drive the Los Angeles, Calif., Calumet, Ind., Omaha, Nebraska, Wichita, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo., plants of the Cudahy Packing Company. This power is applied through G-E induction motors with moisture proof insulation, conduit terminals and compensators equipped with overload relays which are enclosed with dust-proof covers.

There is a tendency among large packers to use the exhaust steam from refrigerating units to furnish part of the steam for operating Curtis Mixed Pressure Turbines. These machines operate on exhaust steam from engines, or if the engine should be shut down or the low pressure steam be insufficient, the turbine will operate on high pressure steam direct from the boilers. The turbine will develop its full rated output when operating entirely on low pressure steam, entirely on high pressure steam, or on a mixture of both.

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For Texas, Oklahoma and Arizona business refer to Southwest General Electric Company (formerly Hobson Electric Co.), Dallas, El Paso, Houston and Oklahoma City. For Canadian business refer to Canadian General Electric Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, January 22.—Market steady. Western steam, \$11; Middle West, \$10.90@11; city steam, 10½c.; refined Continent, \$11.45; South American, \$11.85; Brazil, kegs, \$12.85; compound, 7¼@8c. nom.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, January 22.—Copra fabrique, 104 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 72½ fr.; edible, —.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, January 22.—(By Cable).—Beef, extra India mess, —; pork, prime mess, —; shoulders, square, 68s.; New York, 65s.; picnic, 55s. 9d.; hams, long, 71s.; American cut, 69s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 64s. 6d.; long clear, 76s.; short backs, 60s. 6d.; bellies, clear, 68s. 9d. Lard, spot prime, 53s. 9d.; American refined contract, 55s. 3d. 28-lb. boxes, 56s. 6d. Lard (Hamburg), nominal. Tallow, prime city, 33s. 6d.; choice, 35s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 82s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 33s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was very quiet with values about steady for the day.

Stearin.

Trade is quiet with the market quoted unchanged at 10c. for oleo.

Tallow.

The market continued quiet with values unchanged.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was very quiet, with values about unchanged. Demand is fair, but outside interest in the market was light.

Market closed 5 to 9 points lower. Sales, 11,800 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.50@6.75. Crude, Southeast, sales at \$5.73. Closing quotations on futures: January, \$6.53@6.58; February, \$6.60@6.63; March, \$6.70@6.71; April, \$6.76@6.83; May, \$6.90@6.91; June, \$7@7.02; July, \$7.11@7.12; August, \$7.20@7.25; good off oil, \$6.25@6.55; off oil, \$6.40@6.53; red off oil, \$6.15@6.50; winter oil, \$6.50@7.35; summer white oil, \$6.50 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, January 22.—Hog market steady to 5c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$6.80@6.75; mixed, \$6.45@6.85; heavy, \$6.25@6.80; rough, heavy, \$6.25@6.40; Yorkers, \$6.75@6.85; pigs, \$5.25@6.85; cattle, steady; beefs, \$5.50@9.25; cows and heifers, \$3.20@8; Texas steers, \$5@6.50; Western, \$5@7.50. Sheep market slow and 10@15c. lower; native, \$5.75@6.40; yearlings, \$6.75@7.80; lambs, \$6.75@8.45; Western, \$7@8.50.

Sioux City, January 22.—Hogs steady, at \$6.55@6.65.

Buffalo, January 22.—Hogs lower; on sale, 8,000, at \$7@7.25.

Kansas City, January 22.—Hogs steady, at \$6.40@6.80.

South Omaha, January 22.—Hogs steady, at \$6.40@6.65.

St. Joseph, January 22.—Hogs strong, at \$6.50@6.70.

Louisville, January 22.—Hogs steady, at \$6.85@7.

Indianapolis, January 22.—Hogs strong, at \$6.95@7.15.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, January 16, 1915, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	9,217	20,700	33,551
Swift & Co.	10,242	20,900	37,757
S. & S. Co.	7,084	21,500	14,969
Morris & Co.	7,256	20,200	14,002
Hammond Packing Co.	3,900	12,100	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby ..	1,327	...	...
Anglo-American Provision Co., 23,700 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 10,100 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 14,800 hogs; Roberts & Onke, 6,300 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,800 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 7,100 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 5,400 hogs; others, 3,200 hogs.			

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,896	10,018	5,368
Fowler Packing Co.	269	...	2,303
S. & S. Co.	1,870	9,140	4,103
Swift & Co.	2,422	5,065	8,828
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,760	7,601	5,814
Morris & Co.	2,850	8,940	2,794
Others	185	1,030	33
Blount, 214 cattle and 685 hogs; Dold Packing Co., 502 hogs; Hell Packing Co., 245 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 288 cattle; I. Meyer, 135 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 77 cattle; M. Rice, 539 hogs; E. Storm, 75 hogs; Wolf Packing Co., 110 cattle.			

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	1,853	5,736	5,729
Swift & Co.	1,944	7,047	14,604
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,710	10,388	10,309
Armour & Co.	3,152	16,624	14,188
Swartz & Co. ....	...	248	...
J. W. Murphy .....	...	8,814	...
Others	11,130	...	13,833
Lincoln Packing Co., 60 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 51 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 22 cattle.			

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,256	5,258	2,334
Swift & Co.	3,128	5,384	3,456
Armour & Co.	3,161	4,217	3,452
St. Louis Dressed Beef Co.	561	...	...
Independent Packing Co.	518	...	...
East Side Packing Co.	198	2,438	...
J. H. Bels Provision Co.	7	1,238	...
Hell Packing Co.	2	1,954	...
Krey Packing Co.	26	1,385	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	38	392	...
Sartorius Provision Co.	10	545	...
Luer Bros. Packing Co. ....	...	744	...
Others	850	16,530	1,530

St. Joseph.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	2,000	7,485	10,900
Hammond	1,375	4,903	2,613
Morris & Co.	1,100	4,852	1,570
Others .....	...	2,019	...

Sioux City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,353	12,710	...
Armour & Co.	2,869	12,806	...
Roth Packing Co.	141	495	...

R. Hurni Packing Co., 240 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 196 hogs; Cudahy Bros., 3,691 hogs; Sacks Dressed Beef Co., 69 cattle; Smith Bros., 78 cattle; Statter & Co., 97 cattle; Jacob E. Decker & Sons, 566 hogs; Des Moines Packing Co., 33 cattle; St. Louis Independent Packing Co., 553 cattle; others, 11,610 cattle.

*Incomplete.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	300	20,000	1,000
Kansas City	100	1,000	1,000
Omaha	100	4,000	...
St. Louis	1,500	2,100	...
St. Joseph	100	2,000	...
Sioux City	200	3,000	...
St. Paul	300	2,500	1,100
Oklahoma City .....	...	600	...
Fort Worth	300	300	...
Milwaukee	25	5,972	...
Denver	400	600	...
Louisville	50	961	50
Cudahy .....	...	1,500	...
Wichita .....	...	1,238	...
Indianapolis	100	5,000	...
Pittsburgh .....	...	2,000	500
Cincinnati	200	1,500	500
Buffalo	400	4,000	7,600
Cleveland	100	2,000	1,000
New York	337	1,131	542
Toronto, Canada	130	1,403	66

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,000	30,000	8,000
Kansas City	14,000	6,000	2,400
Omaha	3,000	3,500	6,000
St. Louis	5,900	7,400	3,800
St. Joseph	1,400	3,000	4,500
Sioux City	3,000	2,000	1,500
St. Paul	1,800	16,500	7,000
Oklahoma City	700	1,400	200
Fort Worth	3,500	2,500	300
Milwaukee .....	...	5,964	...
Denver	3,800	1,300	1,700
Louisville	1,400	2,616	100
Cudahy .....	...	1,000	...
Wichita .....	...	236	...
Indianapolis	700	7,000	...
Pittsburgh	1,400	5,000	2,500
Cincinnati	13,000	3,862	100
Buffalo	3,400	22,000	19,000
Cleveland	500	4,000	2,000
New York	2,775	9,505	8,407
Toronto, Canada	2,570	1,128	1,362

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	23,000	8,000
Kansas City	11,000	18,000	8,000
Omaha	5,100	9,000	5,000
St. Louis	1,000	8,500	3,300
St. Joseph	2,600	4,000	2,200
Sioux City	2,000	5,000	2,000
St. Paul	1,700	8,100	300
Oklahoma City	1,000	2,700	...
Fort Worth	3,800	2,500	300
Milwaukee	400	3,516	100
Denver	2,100	2,500	2,400
Louisville	150	971	50
Cudahy .....	...	4,500	...
Wichita .....	...	1,509	...
Indianapolis	600	10,000	...
Pittsburgh .....	...	1,000	500
Cincinnati	100	3,627	100
Buffalo	700	4,000	10,000
Cleveland	100	2,000	1,600
New York	656	7,439	874
Toronto, Canada	1,471	1,758	606

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	16,000	55,000	8,000
Kansas City	6,200	14,000	7,500
Omaha	5,000	11,000	8,500
St. Louis	4,100	12,000	4,500
St. Joseph	3,000	9,500	3,800
Sioux City	2,500	11,000	500
St. Paul	1,300	9,000	100
Oklahoma City	1,300	1,600	...
Fort Worth	3,800	2,500	...
Milwaukee	100	13,374	...
Denver	2,200	400	300
Louisville	100	976	50
Cudahy .....	...	3,000	...
Wichita .....	...	1,434	...
Indianapolis	750	15,000	...
Pittsburgh .....	...	2,500	1,000
Cincinnati	260	4,050	100
Buffalo	450	3,200	5,000
Cleveland	190	3,000	1,600
New York	1,214	5,775	5,665
Toronto, Canada	874	1,605	424

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	6,000	43,000	10,000
Kansas City	3,000	7,000	...
Omaha	2,800	9,800	5,000
St. Louis	3,200	9,000	3,500
St. Joseph	2,600	9,500	3,500
Sioux City	1,500	7,000	500
St. Paul .....	...	7,500	...
Oklahoma City	700	1,600	...
Fort Worth	2,600	1,500	1,000
Milwaukee .....	...	6,622	...
Louisville .....	...	2,024	...
Cudahy .....	...	2,000	...
Wichita .....	...	4,336	...
Indianapolis .....	...	10,000	...
Cincinnati	300	6,667	300
Buffalo	400	4,000	4,000
Cleveland .....	...	3,000	...
New York	1,047	834	2,403

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1915.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,500	30,000	12,000
Kansas City	500	4,000	4,000
Omaha	500	10,000	10,000
St. Louis	1,000	5,000	1,500
St. Joseph	600	3,500	1,500
Sioux City	800	8,200	800
Fort Worth	2,000	1,500	800
St. Paul	1,600	7,400	700
Oklahoma City	700	1,100	...

For Sale or Rent

Modern up-to-date pork packing plant in use but ten months, complete in every detail, for killing and handling one thousand hogs per week. Ice plant, chill rooms, packing rooms, smoke houses, killing pens in best condition. Plant located at Baltimore and is an exceptional opportunity. For particulars address Antone Valentine, 813 North Castle Street, Baltimore, Md.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Sales of January native steers at 23½c. and country extremes at 21c. demonstrate the strength of the raw material markets. Advances in packer hides at a time when the intrinsic quality is declining tell the story of small supplies and anxious buyers. Packers predict 25c. as a price for native steers. Upwards of 45,000 packer hides were sold in Chicago since our last report. Country hides rule quiet with city dealers buying to cover on hides sold for future delivery as the only feature. Extremes at 21c. are a record.

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Trading was more general in character this week. Except for one trade in a round lot of branded cows, sales were usually in small parcels and at strong prices. Higher figures were realized on several of the selections involved in the movement for the week. All the popular grades of hides were taken except Colorado steers and light native cows. There were some calls for light cows, but nothing could be found of earlier than February take-off and buyers did not want to go that far ahead, their needs being more urgent. Practically all hides of salting prior to the first of the year have been moved. A couple of the packers have January branded hides unsold in all grades. Native steers received a moderate amount of attention. The week opened with several sales aggregating 2,500 hides at 23¼c. Several other trades aggregating 5,000 November, December and January salting were effected at the top price of 23½c. More are offered at that figure of January forward kill. Texas steers sold at the new top rate of 20¼c. for 5,000 January heavies, with lights and extremes included at 20c. About three cars of December heavy weights alone sold earlier in the week at 20c. Killers are asking 20c. for the underweights and 20¼c. for the heavy hides on further movement. Unsold stocks are moderate. Butt branded steers were taken at 21c. for one big car of December and January hides for European account. No other trades were reported here. A movement was effected in New York butt branded steers for European account, but the prices could not be learned. Colorado steers were not taken. There were a few inquiries in the market, for this selection for European account in short haired quality, but none was available of such description. Last sales of December hides were at 19¼c. Killers are asking 20c. for January forward kill. Unsold stocks are confined to this month's take-off. Branded cows were sold by two packers for their January production, estimated at about 25,000 hides at 20c. More are offered on this basis, but tanners want to purchase at ½c. concession. Heavy native cows opened the week with a sale of three cars of December and January hides at 23c. Later two cars of similar salting sold at the top rate of 23½c. Killers are demanding 23½c. for this selection at present and have rather moderate stocks. Light native cows were not taken. This grade of hides is sold well through this month by all killers and through February by one. February hides are offered at 23½c. and no pressure is being exerted to move them. Native bulls were quiet. No trades have been effected in this year's take-off. One of the small local killers sold a car of January bulls at 17¼c. Last sales of big packer bulls were at 17½c. which is considered the nominal market at present. Branded bulls were taken at 16½c. for one car of November and December southern kill. Northern hides are quoted at 16c. Unsold stocks are rather moderate.

Later.—Packer market holds steady to strong. Two more cars January native steers, running half light weights sold at 23½c. A

small local packer accepted 17½c. for a car of January native bulls.

COUNTRY HIDES.—An urgent call developed for country hides of good quality this week. Heavy steers received no attention in the period under review. Dealers value these hides on the same basis as cows and decline to sell for less than 20c. Available stocks are meager. Heavy cows were not moved as a regular selection, but several trades were effected in both buffs and heavy cows, 45 lbs. and up on a 20c. basis. Unsold stocks are small and firmly held on that basis. Certain of the local sellers are talking up to 20½c. for heavy cows in connection with buffs. Buffs sold at 20¼c. for a car of hides for immediate delivery. Two cars of buffs and heavy cows 45 lbs. and up sold at 20c. and a car of seconds 45 lbs. and up went at 19c. A car of 45 lbs. up hides sold at 19½c. delivered Chicago basis from an outside point and another brought 20c. of similar description. The situation at outside points is strong at 19½ to 20c. delivered Chicago basis for all weights of seasonable hides as to quality and originating sections. Two cars sold at 20c. delivered this week from western states. Extremes received considerable attention, movement being in the nature of shorts covering in order to make deliveries on time, such former sales being made for shipment in January. It was reported that a couple of cars of extremes sold at 20c. this week, but direct confirmation could not be obtained. Several trades aggregating 11,000 hides were effected at 20½c. and two cars of choice hides went at 21c. Branded hides were quiet owing to limited stocks. Bids at 16c. were refused for country run of cows and up to 17c. asked. Available stocks are moderate. Country packer branded hides range up to 19c. asked delivered Chicago basis as to quality and percentage of steers included. Bulls were quiet due to asked advances. Sellers ask 15½c. to 15¾c. for straight lots of country bulls while last sales were at 15¼ to 15½c. for light average stock. Country packer bulls are quoted at 15¼ to 16½c. asked as to quality.

Later.—Country hides are quiet. More disposition is shown to accept business at 20c. for steers and cows 45 lbs. and up. Extremes are quoted quiet at 20½c.

CALFSKINS received a moderate amount of attention after a couple of weeks of inactivity. Available stocks are small as this is the tail end of the season. A couple of cars of first salted Chicago city skins sold at 23c. More are offered on this basis. Outside city skins were quiet at the last sale rate of 22½c. asked for business; countries quoted at 20½ to 21c. asked; packer skins sold at 25c. for one car. Deacons are quiet at \$1.05@1.15 and light calf at \$1.25@1.35 as to lots. Kipskins were quiet in the country varieties. Last sales of such qualities were at 20½c. and 21c. The outside rate is usually asked on further business. A couple of cars of city skins sold at 21½c. and packer skins were quiet at 23c. asked and last paid.

HORSE HIDES were quiet. Country run of hides is quoted at \$5.50 bid and \$5.65@5.75 generally asked, and last paid for such quality. Local holders have moderate stocks and supplies in the country are said to be large. A car of city hides sold here at \$6 and a car from an outside point brought the same money. Further business can be done at \$6.25 for good hides. No. 2 horse hides are quoted at the usual \$1 reduction with ponies and glues out at \$1.50@2 and coltskins at 50@75c. asked.

HOGSKINS are bringing 60@75c. for the regular country collection with the rejected pigs and glues out at half price. Local buyers are taking all small lots as fast as available.

SHEEP PELTS.—Movement in sheepskins is rather slow. Buyers are not inclined to pay the asked advances, although being willing to trade on the last sale basis. Killers are fairly well sold up and are not pressing

the sale of their goods. Packer sheep and lambskins of current and forward slaughter range at \$1.80@1.90 last paid and bid for more as to quality with sellers talking \$1.85 @1.95 as to lots. Country packer skins range up to \$1.80 top paid for late slaughter and country skins average \$1@1.50 as to quality of seasonable uniform lots; dry western pelts are quoted quiet at 16@17½c. asked; outside for the best Montana descriptions.

Kansas City.

The total trading for the week figures up around 40,000 hides, compared with just about three times that quantity the previous week, and higher prices in some instances being paid; for instance, very light average native steers sold at 23½c., compared with 22¼ for previous trading. Packers are so closely sold up on most all selections that full prices are being asked. Car each of stuck-throat and kosher spready steers, January salting, brought 23 and 22½c. Around 2,500 January salting native steers sold at 23¼c., and 1,200 November-December sold at 23¼c., f. o. b. Missouri River, which packers claim is fully equal to 23½c. About 1,700 November-December brought 23½c., being very light average stock, estimated over 50 per cent. lights, and of course the lights brought 22½c. About 1,200 November salting butt brands sold at 21½c. freight paid to New York, understood to be going to Europe, evidently figuring cheaper than South American hides. Another car running back into October were sold at 21c. Texas steers sold to the extent of about 12,000, of which earlier in the week about 2,000 January heavies brought 20c., and 3,000 January-February lights and extremes brought 20 and 19½c., and later in the week 7,000 January all weights brought 20¼c. for the heavy and 20c. for the lights and extremes. No trading in Colorados since the heavy sales the previous week, which were taken at 19¼c., and stocks are pretty well cleaned up to January 1, and not many being offered at 20c. In heavy native cows 2,500 Januarys brought the old rate of 23c., but packers now very firm at 23½c., but bids of ¼c. less would undoubtedly secure some. Light native cow offerings are very light; there were rumors of Januarys selling at 23½c., but this has not developed into any actual trading. There were two or three cars of all weight native cows, including few heavies, of small packer stock sold at 23c. Further sales of 12,000 to 15,000 January salting branded cows brought 20c., which is considered the market. No trading reported in native bulls, although they keep firm at from 17c. to 17½c. for January salting, market being closely sold up to the first of the year. There was a car of light average late November to date branded bulls sold at 16½c., which is generally considered the market for Southern hides.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Fair supplies, also sales. Stocks consist of over 15,000 Bogotas, which are reported held at 33c. Six thousand Bogotas sold at 32½c. for Mountains; 3,000 Puerto Cabellos, 32c.; 1,000 Coast Mexicans, 18c.; 10,000 Central Americans, 31½c.; some Saladeros sold at 22½c. cost and freight; 4,000 LaBlanca steers 24c. c. i. f. New York; 1,000 Smithfield Frigerificos 23½c., cost, insurance and freight New York.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—Sales rumored of butts for export. Two thousand December-January kosher native steers sold to a domestic buyer at 22½c.; 4,000 kosher Colorados sold at 19¼c.; six cars natives sold at 22½c.; native cows also quoted at 22½c.; native bulls, 17½c.; Colorados, 19¼c.; butt brands, 20¼@20½c.

COUNTRY SKINS.—Canadian buffs offered at 20½c.; Pennsylvania buffs 20c., selected; 2,000 Pittsburgh buffs brought 20c.; 3,000 heavy bulls, 14c. Eastern Pennsylvania hides offered at 19c. flat for 25 to 60 pounds weight in carlots. Smaller lots from ¼@½c. less.

CALFSKINS.—The market is still quiet; prices nominal. Cities quoted at \$1.75, \$2.45 and \$2.85; outside cities, \$1.60, \$2.30 and \$2.70; country, \$1.50, \$2.15 and \$2.55. Some dealers are asking 5c. more.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Jan. 20.

Under normal conditions, Monday's light run of 16,000 cattle would have meant an active and 10@15c. higher market, but the receipts recently have been somewhat in excess of trade requirements; consequently the packers are in no urgent need of beef, and only one light run could not be expected to cut very much figure with the general situation, and the market ruled very slow because the selling contingent were making strenuous efforts to secure higher prices, while the buyers on the other hand were equally insistent that the situation did not warrant any advance in the market. Tuesday's run of 4,300 cattle met with a very slow, uncertain demand, as indications pointed to a fairly liberal mid-week run, and the trade was dull and unsatisfactory, although not quotably different from Monday's general level of values. Wednesday's receipts of cattle were estimated early at 19,000, but the run was slow in arriving and, with late trains running hoggy, it looked like the receipts would be cut to around 15,000 head, making a total of about 35,500 cattle for the first three days of the week as compared with 47,600 for the same period a week ago. A few choice handy-weight and yearling cattle sold steady, while on the rank and file of the offerings it was a very slow, uncertain trade. Unless all signs fail, it will probably be twenty to forty days before we see any permanent upturn in the market, although fat and finish will eventually command the premium it is entitled to.

Early Monday we had a 15@25c. higher butcher-stuff market, but it proved to be a "flash in the pan," because after the first round the buyers apparently concluded that the mid-week receipts would be liberal enough to fill all their orders without having to put anything on in price. On Tuesday the market displayed a little more activity, while on Wednesday, with a liberal run of 16,000 cattle, the buying contingent was able to force a 10@15c. decline all along the line; in fact, a good many canners and cutters show 25c. decline as compared with a week ago. Heavy heifers are poorest sellers relatively of anything in the heifer line, and it takes a very good class to sell above \$6.25 if averaging over 800 lbs. Heavy bulls are very hard to dispose of and are selling for but little more than good bolognas, while the calf market, on the other hand, is active and strong.

Hog values show little or no change as compared with a week ago, and while there

(Continued on page 37.)

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., January 20.

The receipts of cattle for the week ending today amounted to 18,900 head, which included 6,400 head on the southern side of the market. The market on native cattle for the week is slightly lower than at the opening. Prime beef steers can be good enough to bring \$10, but we have had no carload lots of this kind on the market for some days. Quality of our offerings generally averages only fair, there being a very large percentage of the medium kinds. Good steers weighing between 1,200 and 1,300 lbs. are going to scale at \$7.80@8.25. Lighter and commoner grades are going to scale at \$6.50@7.50. The heifer offerings are inclined to be generous, and while quality generally is lacking, still there is a fair proportion of fair grade killing heifers available. The bulk of the sales in this grade run from \$7.50@8.50. Cows have found a ready sale, and the best ones brought this week \$7. with quite a few sales ranging between \$6.50@6.75. The bulk of

the sales in the common and lighter grades range from \$4.90@6.15. Oklahoma and Texas fed steers have begun to come, and several strings of heavy steers were marketed this week. Ten cars sold on Monday from \$7.40@7.70, the top figure being for one load of 1,310 lb. steers; \$7.75 was paid today, on a load of Oklahoma-fed steers weighing 1,300 lbs., and \$7.85 on a load of Oklahoma steers weighing 1,290 lbs. A train of Oklahoma steers averaging 1,014 lbs. sold at \$7.40 today. The market on both native and southern side is active and clearances are prompt.

We have received 43,000 hogs for the week, and the quality is fair. The market this week is about on the same basis as a week ago, although it advanced a quarter on Monday. The advance has been lost yesterday and today, but at this writing the market is showing more strength and a firmer tone. Mixed and butcher hogs are quoted at \$6.80@7; good heavies, \$6.95@7; pigs, \$6@6.75. The bulk of the sales range from \$6.80@6.95. Clearances excellent.

Sheep receipts for the week were 14,200. The market has shown a steady advance on all classes. Muttons are quoted at \$4.75@5.90. Strictly prime offerings would be worth more money. Yearlings, of which we have been receiving a liberal supply, are quoted at \$7.25@7.50. Lambs range from \$8.25@8.60, the top lambs being from Colorado. We have had this week several lots of northern Colorado and Nebraska lambs. Some of the latter sold today at \$8.50. Some Greeley lambs also sold today at \$8.35.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Jan. 19, 1915.

Beef cattle sold some better Monday, but the market is slow today. The beef market is not in condition to arouse enthusiasm among killers, and there is no scramble for fed cattle of any class. Some good to choice native steers sold at \$8.75 today, from a Kansas feed lot that furnished some \$9 cattle here last week. Pretty well finished steers sell around \$8, and plain steers \$7 to \$7.50. A drove of finished yearling calves sold at \$8.10 today. Heifers and butcher stuff sell better than other killing cattle, bulk of the cows at \$5.40 to \$6.40, heifers \$7 to \$8, a few odd heifers at \$8.25 to \$8.75. Quarantine receipts are small, and contain only middle class to common stuff, steers mainly at \$6.25 to \$6.85. Stockers and feeders are 25 cents lower than a week ago, a few of the best feeders selling up to \$7.75, and fancy native stockers at \$8, but bulk of the sales are from \$6.80 to \$7.40, common cattle at \$6 to \$6.50. It seems impossible to miss a higher market for beef cattle some time between now and spring.

Hog receipts at all the markets are smaller again this week, and prices are slightly higher here today, though Chicago and St. Louis are both 10 to 15 cents lower. Receipts here today were 13,000 head, top \$6.95, at which price a number of loads sold, of all weights, bulk of sales \$6.75 to \$6.95. Packers have been accumulating stocks of provisions rapidly since the first of the year, a condition that is partly offset in their calculations by the increasing export demand for hams, bacon and lard. Hogs are selling more than a dollar per cwt. under a year ago, but lard, for instance, is less than one cent a pound lower than a year ago. Opinion is divided respecting the trend of the hog market later.

Sheep and lambs are selling 10 to 15 cents higher today, following an advance of 10 to 25 cents yesterday. Lambs sold at \$8.15 and \$8.25 today, and some fairly good lightweight ewes at \$5.60. Prices do not satisfy salesmen, who look for further advances, and who believe the light supply bearing on the market can be manipulated in such a manner in its marketing that buyers will be forced to pay good prices all winter.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

So. Omaha, Neb., Jan. 19, 1915.

Cattle receipts continue tolerably liberal, 21,500 head last week; but there is a scarcity of really finished beefs. The advance in the price of corn has started a lot of half fat cattle marketward, and this in turn has had a very depressing influence on values and prices, for both beef steers and butcher stock are off 15@25c. as compared with a week or ten days ago. In fact, feeder buyers are paying more than the dressed beef men for the short fed as well as the pretty weighty steers. It takes choice beefs to bring \$8.25 @8.50, and the fair to good 1,000 to 1,350-pound beefs are selling around \$7.40@8, with the common to fair warmed up and short fed grades anywhere from \$6.50 to \$7.25 and from that down. A few good pulp fed and hay fed steers are coming and selling largely to the feeder buyers around \$7.50@8.10. Cows and heifers have been very slow and unsatisfactory sellers for some time and prices are now as low as they were at any time last year. Good to choice heifer stock is selling around \$6@6.50 and on up, while the bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock sells at a range of \$5@5.75 and canners and cutters at \$3.75@4.75. Veal calves are in limited supply, active request and fully steady at \$7@9 and bulls, stags, etc., find a very fair outlet at full recent quotations, \$5@6.75.

Hogs have been on the toboggan, and under the influence of liberal receipts, prices are

(Continued on page 37.)

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 16, 1915:

CATTLE.

Chicago	41,828
Kansas City	14,811
Omaha	8,237
St. Joseph	4,189
Cudahy	903
Sioux City	6,590
South St. Paul	4,749
New York and Jersey City	8,183
Fort Worth	4,957
Philadelphia	3,008
Pittsburgh	1,180
Denver	1,533
Oklahoma City	3,250
Cincinnati	2,750

HOGS.

Chicago	162,866
Kansas City	50,659
Omaha	42,051
St. Joseph	25,417
Cudahy	30,168
Sioux City	25,784
Ottumwa	10,800
Cedar Rapids	20,824
South St. Paul	42,204
New York and Jersey City	34,060
Fort Worth	13,297
Philadelphia	14,373
Pittsburgh	11,819
Denver	7,423
Oklahoma City	8,564
Cincinnati	16,320

SHEEP.

Chicago	115,093
Kansas City	30,246
Omaha	42,887
St. Joseph	17,433
Cudahy	303
Sioux City	12,804
South St. Paul	4,341
New York and Jersey City	22,773
Fort Worth	2,742
Philadelphia	8,400
Pittsburgh	2,735
Denver	1,826
Oklahoma City	772

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 18, 1915.

	Beef	Calves	Lambs	Hogs
New York	2,531	3,105	5,652	6,571
Jersey City	3,525	1,687	15,075	27,174
Central Union	2,127	15	2,046	315
Totals	8,183	4,807	22,773	34,060
Totals last week	10,190	4,863	31,451	40,680

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Cedar Springs, Mich.—The Cedar Springs Co-operative Creamery Association, Ltd., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$4,500.

Hagerstown, Md.—Eustace K. Semples, Louis Saltaman and David R. Shannon have incorporated the Mutual Ice Company, with a capital stock of \$2,500.

Canaan, N. Y.—W. L. Blain, G. B. Blain and M. E. Barringer, all of Canaan, are the incorporators of the Blue Ribbon Ice Cream Company, with a capital stock of \$20,000.

Lynchburg, Va.—R. D. Martin, president, and J. McC. Ache, secretary, are the incorporators of the Lynchburg Dairy and Ice Cream Corporation. Capital stock, \$100,000.

Conway, S. C.—The Quattlebaum Light & Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 by Paul Quattlebaum, McQueen Quattlebaum and C. P. Quattlebaum.

Camden, N. J.—The Excelsior Ice Cream Company has been incorporated by J. W. Ingham, Sarah A. Ingham and J. S. Caskey, all of Camden, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Wilmington, Del.—The Columbia Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000, to manufacture ice, by H. E. Latter, W. J. Maloney and O. J. Reichard.

Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rymsha & Company have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to deal in ice and coal, by John Rymsha, Stanley Rymsha and G. Cheresewich, all of Perth Amboy.

Geneva, N. Y.—T. J. Maney and R. M. Sayre, of Geneva, and F. McGrew, New York, N. Y., are the incorporators of Maney & Sayre, Inc., to deal in farm and dairy products. Capital stock \$30,000.

Jersey City, N. J.—The Keystone Churning Company, to manufacture dairy products, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by C. Cornwell, A. H. de Aprix and E. H. Pinneo, of Jersey City.

Ithaca, N. Y.—The Sanitary Ice Cream & Milk Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to deal in dairy and farm products. The incorporators are F. D. Van Order, W. J. Bates and E. H. Marshall, all of Ithaca.

Copenhagen, N. Y.—The Lansingdale Stock Farm, Inc., has been incorporated by F. P.

of the stockholders of the Crystal Ice Company, E. M. Lansing, Copenhagen; and P. W. Brocklin, Watertown, N. Y., with a capital stock of \$35,000 to deal in all kinds of dairy and farm products.

Leslie, Ark.—The Leslie Ice, Lighting & Power Company and Lenker Hub & Manufacturing Company have consolidated and been organized as the Mays Manufacturing Company, with a capital stock of \$48,000, to manufacture ice and electricity, hubs and staves. The officers are: President, J. R. Clay; vice-president, C. C. Hatchett, and secretary and treasurer, E. Mays.

ICE NOTES.

Palestine, Texas.—B. F. Parks' dairy has been burned with a loss of \$4,000.

Poplar Grove, Ill.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed Bowman's creamery with a loss of \$18,000.

Bartlett, Texas.—An ice plant will be built by Braun & Zanders, proprietors of the Bartlett Works.

Tazewell, Va.—It is reported that a creamery will be established here by A. E. Downen of Thompsonville, Ill.

Parsons, Kan.—Extensive improvements are being made at the Maser Bros. ice plant in the north part of this city.

Detroit, Mich.—The capital stock of the Velvet Brand Ice Cream Company has been increased from \$12,000 to \$100,000.

Pattonsburg, Mo.—A ten-ton ice machine to cost about \$4,500 will be installed by the Pattonsburg Electric Light Company.

Hickory, N. C.—A twelve-ton ice plant will be built at Hickory by J. A. Mauney and R. M. Roseman, Jr., of Lincolnton, N. C.

Joplin, Mo.—An ice plant may be built here by the Siloam Springs Ice and Water Company, if Joplin capital can be interested.

Plano, Texas.—The Plano Milling & Ice Company's plant has been destroyed by fire of unknown origin. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Macon, Ga.—A cold storage and packing plant to cost about \$75,000 will be built at Macon by the Neuhoff Abattoir Company of Nashville, Tenn.

Troy, Ohio.—A permit has been granted the Peckham Coal and Ice Company for the erection of a concrete ice plant building, which will cost \$6,000.

Albany, N. Y.—The ice house at John and Quay streets, owned by Buchanan Brothers,

was partly destroyed by fire, entailing a loss estimated at about \$1,000.

Earling, Iowa.—The creamery at Earling owned by Bruck & Kenkel has been destroyed by a fire of unknown origin. Loss, \$5,000; partially covered by insurance.

Emerald, Wis.—The butter factory of the Emerald Co-operative Creamery Company has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$5,000; partially covered by insurance.

Minneapolis, Minn.—It is reported that the citizens of the twelfth ward passed a resolution demanding that Minneapolis establish a municipal artificial ice plant.

Toledo, Ohio.—An ice house on Brown avenue and Lake Shore Railroad, owned by the Toledo Ice Delivery Company has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$3,000.

Corsicana, Texas.—An appropriation of \$60,000 to build dining hall storage rooms and refrigerating and ice plant has been requested by the management of the State Orphan's Home.

Taylor, Texas.—The Taylor Ice Company is increasing the capacity and enlarging the facilities of their ice manufacturing plant, which it is estimated will cost them between \$12,000 and \$14,000.

Camilla, Ga.—J. B. Lewis was elected president at a meeting of the stockholders of the Camilla Ice & Cold Storage Company; J. P. McRee, vice-president, and C. E. Watt, secretary and treasurer.

Frankfort, Kan.—Plans are being made to organize a stock company with a capital stock of \$40,000 to take over the electric light plant and to add an ice plant with a capacity of six tons of ice per day to it.

Springfield, Mo.—Plans for an increase of capitalization and for a larger plant were discussed at the directors' meeting of the Springfield Ice & Refrigerating Company.

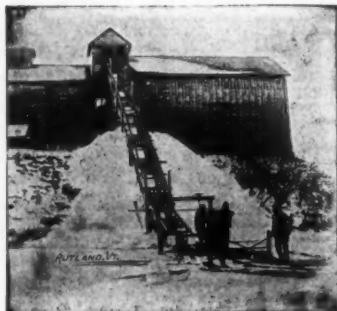
Spartanburg, S. C.—Contract has been let for the erection of an ice plant for the Hallett Ice & Coal Company. This company was recently incorporated with a capital stock of \$32,000; W. B. Hallett, president; A. Sherrod, vice-president; C. C. Walker, manager, and W. A. Sherrod, secretary and treasurer.

Columbus, Ohio.—At the annual meeting the following officers were elected: L. D. Hagerty, president; Charles Whalen, vice-president; William Bott, secretary; J. T. Barlow, treasurer, and C. M. Kinnaird, general manager. Purchase of additional equipment and the making of an extension were authorized.

GIFFORD-WOOD Ice Harvesting Equipment

Assures Absolute Reliability

Equipment for houses of any capacity. Let our Engineers work out your problems—No expense to you.

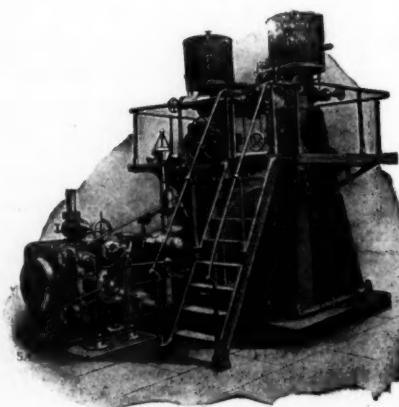


ICE TOOLS

Of Every Description Send for Catalog

GIFFORD-WOOD CO.

Boston Hudson, N. Y. Chicago
30 Church Street, New York



The FRICK

Refrigerating Machine
is built for Endurance
and Efficiency.

It has endured all overloads, lack of attention, excessive speeds and every other kind of hard usage to be met.

FRICK machines have been operating 25 to 30 years, running through long operating seasons without a shutdown or break of any kind. This is efficiency.

Be sure to ask for our latest Catalog P10.

FRICK COMPANY, Waynesboro, Pa.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

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ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
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MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Helmsdorf.
NEWARK: American Oil & Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Banks.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasselcher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PORTLAND: Northwestern Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Pillsbury-Becker Eng. & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.; R. Zuck, Jr.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

TEST COLD STORAGE TIME LIMIT.

The question of the constitutionality of the provision of the New York State law prohibiting the keeping of poultry and meat in cold storage for a longer period than ten months was raised this week by demurrers to the six indictments against Swift & Company for alleged violation of the law, reported by an Albany grand jury last November. The demurrers state that the facts charged in the indictments do not constitute a crime because the law is unconstitutional and void, being in violation of the State and federal constitutions.

Section 337 of the public health law is alleged to be unconstitutional in that it unlawfully deprives a citizen of property without due process of law, unreasonably interferes with a citizen in the pursuit of liberty, is an unlawful, unwarranted and unreasonable restraint of trade, and unlawfully discriminates against certain citizens of the State and deprives the defendant of the equal rights and privileges guaranteed to it by the State and federal constitution.

Also, the demurrers allege, it unlawfully and unreasonably discriminates against the defendant and other citizens of the State in favor of other classes and other persons; the prohibitions therein contained are unreasonable and do not affect alike all citizens and classes similarly situated; and it seeks to convict the defendant, without fault and without criminal intent, in violation of the equal rights guaranteed to it by the State constitution.

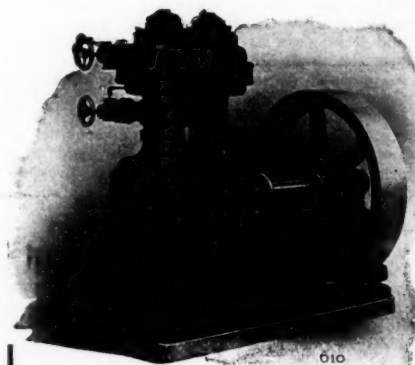
It is asserted further that the effect of the law is to create an undue and unreasonable interference with the defendant in the pursuit of its lawful business; and that it is not a valid exercise of the police power of the State, or within the power of the legislature.

MEAT FOR RUSSIAN ARMY.

At the last meeting of the Russian Refrigeration Committee the supply of frozen meat to the army was specially dealt with, says Ice and Cold Storage, of London. At the same time, many members spoke on the facilities for carrying meat over great distances by and for the use of foreign powers. It was held that such methods should be applicable for the Russian army.

Reference was made to the inexhaustible supply of cattle in Siberia, and the large quantity—amounting to over 20,000,000 head—in Mongolia. All these reserves being

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



York Refrigerating Machines

are made in a plant devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery and Supplies. This fact alone has aided us in selling many Y O R K Plants.

They are well designed, built by expert workmen, and in actual service have demonstrated their superiority in every way.

Our line comprises Vertical Single-Acting and Horizontal Double - Acting Compression Machines, and Absorption Machines.

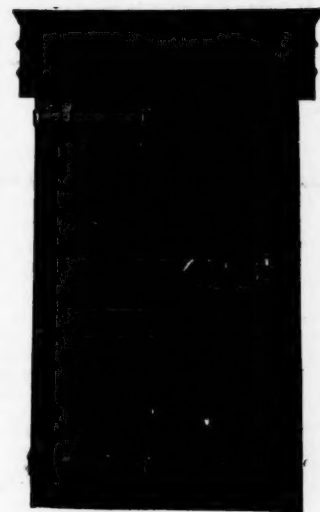
Hence we are able to advise you without prejudice as to the equipment best suited to meet your requirements.

York Manufacturing Co.

(Largest Ice Machine Manufacturers in the World)

York, Pa.

DOORS



For Cold Storage and Freezers

Have you ever examined our
JONES or NO EQUAL

types of Doors, and noted the heavy material used in construction, or how the massive Jones Automatic Fastener and Jones Adjustable Spring Hinges keep the door tight against the double and triple seals of contact.

If not, it's time! You should know why the Big Packers use our doors almost exclusively.

Made with or without trap for overhead rail. Cork insulated. Built for strength. A 68-page illustrated catalog upon request.

JAMISON COLD STORAGE DOOR CO.

Formerly

JONES COLD STORE DOOR CO.

Hagerstown, Maryland, U.S.A.

within the Russian boundaries, puts the supply of the Russian army on a sounder footing than is the case with Russia's enemies, or even with her allies. The question simply is how to take advantage of these satisfactory conditions.

It was resolved to urge that slaughterhouses should be established near the Mongolian frontier. There is no difficulty about the transportation. The Russian Railway Department controls at least 1,000 refrigerator cars. These are available owing to the stoppage of the export of Siberian butter. The question resolves itself into one of organizing the train service between Siberia and European Russia. The committee offered the services of its members to the Russian War Department for the purpose of establishing a system of supply and transport, and organizing the traffic.

GOVERNMENT FIGURES ON LIVESTOCK.

(Concluded from page 15.)

corn, meats, leather and wool are things of the past.

"Broadly stated, the situation is this: that not only the United States but the whole world is facing a famine in meats, shoes and warm clothing material, as a result of the growing shortage of meat animals and growth of populations in all civilized countries.

"Our future supplies of these prime necessities of life can be kept up only by increased stock raising on the part of American farmers, chiefly by those of the cornbelt. That it will pay them well to engage at once in as great an increase of animal husbandry as possible upon their farms is the chief purpose of this paper to demonstrate."

The Soil Is Being Exhausted.

Mr. Leonard goes on to analyze the situation in his letter to *The Breeders' Gazette* as follows:

In the first place, it is an alarming fact not yet sufficiently realized even by the most intelligent agriculturists of this country, that the fertility of the soil on the farms of the United States is being rapidly exhausted by too much growing and hauling away of crops and too little stock raising and feeding on farms. The figures of the census show that corn production in the United States has not kept pace with the growth of population, and were it not for the constant bringing under cultivation of virgin soil in wheat-growing regions the same results of soil depletion would be shown also in that important cereal crop.

Notwithstanding all the improvements in agricultural machinery for deeper and more thorough cultivation, which often result in only more rapid depletion of soil fertility, still there has been decreasing annual crop yields upon many thousands of farms, in the cornbelt as well as in New England and the Eastern States, and the newer wheat regions will be the next to fail as a result of the mining and hauling away of fertility involved in grain selling, unless more livestock is raised and kept on farms to utilize farm waste and turn a larger portion of the crops into money, while at the same time throwing back upon the soil the fertilizing elements furnished by livestock, which is so necessary to continued crop-growing.

How to get a majority of American farmers to see the immediate necessity of combining crop-growing with increased raising and feeding of livestock on farms, so as not only to make more money for themselves from their yearly farm operations and furnish this country with more needed meat, lard, leather and wool, but also to preserve the crop-growing capacity of their farms, is the most vital and important problem before the American people today.

The Foundation of General Prosperity.

The public cannot be too often reminded that soil fertility is the basis of agricultural prosperity, and that agricultural prosperity is the foundation of general prosperity. Unless American farmers realize more generally that combined crop-growing and stock raising are essential to permanently successful agriculture, all lines of business and all interests of both city and country must eventually suffer in consequence, including the welfare and incomes of the farmers themselves.

Not only the food for city dwellers, but 60 per cent. of the raw materials used in manufactures, is furnished by agriculture, and it is plain as the noonday sun that unless the producing capacity of the farms be maintained, so that a sufficient abundance of this food and these materials may be furnished at reasonable prices which city dwellers can afford to pay, the whole structure of our civilization must weaken, our hold upon other nations must decline, and the prosperity of our people must dwindle and wither away in every line of business and in every branch of human activity. So intimate and interdependent are the relations existing between adequate stock raising, successful agriculture and national prosperity, that neither of the latter can long endure without the former.

How to impress this vitally important fact upon the minds of the majority of American farmers, so that they will without further delay adopt as their permanent policy mixed farming with increased stock raising and feeding (which policy will confer the greatest benefits upon both themselves and their fellow countrymen) and not be misled or blinded by a mistaken and narrowly selfish view of the subject which will induce them to stand in the way of their own best interests, is the problem of the hour with the friends of agriculture who have at heart not only the welfare of the American farmer but the prosperity of the nation as a whole.

There is a sentiment abroad in the land to the effect that if farmers as a whole raise less products they will get more money for them, and this sentiment has been assiduously cultivated by certain classes of dealers who have deliberately held back from shipment and allowed to rot upon the farms millions of dollars' worth of products with the sole purpose of keeping up market prices, while in consequence multitudes of consumers have been compelled either to reduce the amount of products purchased by them, or do without altogether.

The advocates of this plan of sustaining or raising market prices apparently do not reflect that such a policy invariably results in a smaller demand, and so inevitably destroys a part of business for both themselves and the growers of the products involved. The prime essential to successful business is the willingness and ability of consumers to buy. Without demand, production would be useless, transportation would die and distribution would cease. It follows that whatever lessens demand reduces business for all concerned.

Of course the converse is true also—that over-production and low prices discourage further production. But as this country now faces an abnormal scarcity of the products under consideration, with no prospect of an adequate supply for at least a decade to come, it is unnecessary here to discuss that phase of the subject. When conditions do not admit of an oversupply we are not concerned

about the consequences of overproduction, and it is not likely that there will ever again be overproduction of livestock in this or any other country.

Why Livestock Raising Will Pay.

The first reason, therefore, why it will pay American farmers to raise more livestock is because there is a world scarcity of meat animals and a permanently higher range of world prices has been established for meats, lard, leather, wool and all animal products.

The second reason is that the farmer prospers most when the largest number of consumers are willing and able to purchase liberally of the necessities and comforts of life.

Owing to the great war in Europe, in which more than half the population of the earth is directly involved, including most of the world's great manufacturing nations, and the consequent great hindrance to agricultural production and almost paralysis of manufactures abroad, to which is added the tremendous destruction by war, it follows that ere long the United States will be called upon, as never before in its history, to supply the world with grain, meats and other food supplies and manufactured goods of all kinds, while as soon as the war ends millions of emigrants will come from those countries to the United States to seek employment in our various industries.

These consumers, added to our population, and the foreign demand for materials and machinery of all kinds to rebuild Europe, will furnish American farmers with an adequate outlet at strong prices for all the horses, meat animals, food materials and agricultural products of every kind which they can raise, and will furnish them also with an abundant supply of competent and industrious labor at very reasonable wages with which to run their farms at full capacity, so that from now forward an era of unprecedented and unparalleled agricultural prosperity may be looked for in the United States.

The greater demands upon the farmer's soil fertility for such increased production will mean a greater need for its replenishment, and that in turn means a greater need for livestock to furnish it. By the use of silos the cornbelt farmers can not only save their entire corn crops, but by feeding animals upon their farms they will save much other farm waste that would otherwise be lost and turn it into money, while at the same time being thus enabled to use more land for growing crops, and supporting its producing capacity with the manure produced by the animals.

With the means of economical production upon one hand, and an assured outlet on the other at world's prices permanently fixed at a higher range by the needs of consumers, both at home and abroad, in excess of any supply which can possibly be furnished by all countries combined, the American farmers need not fear to raise all the livestock which their farms can carry with proper handling.

The World Must Have Meat Products.

Meats, lard, leather, wool and all dairy products are standard staple articles of commerce which the world cannot do without, and the animals which form the sources of their supply are so widely distributed and in the hands of so many independent owners that a monopoly of the world's markets for either animals or animal products is a practical impossibility.

The third reason why American farmers should produce more livestock is furnished by the "logic of events," which is rapidly removing any objections which they may have entertained, both real and fancied.

The latter are often greater obstacles to action than the former. Until recently, fear of the consequences of tariff removal from animals and meats held back many a farmer from raising or feeding more animals, and prevented many a loan for such purpose. But the highest average prices on record for livestock during 1914 is the answer to that, and should be considered as final.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

A MODEL RENDERING OUTFIT.

The State University of Missouri is installing a model rendering outfit in its veterinary building under the directions of Dr. J. B. Gingery, Professor of Veterinary Science. This plant is for demonstrating purposes and was purchased from The Brecht Company of St. Louis, Mo.

FEDERAL MOTOR CO. REWARDS MEN.

The Federal Motor Truck Company, of Detroit, at the conclusion of a successful year in 1914, rewarded its employees by a handsome bonus as their share of the profit-sharing scheme the company has had in operation. Each employee, from office boy to manager and from machinist to superintendent, received his share of the profits, which is said to have been equal to 10 per cent. of his earnings during the year 1914.

Men laid off during the year through no fault of their own, or through inability to do the proper work, were included in the profit-sharing scheme. Only those men who left the employ of the Federal company through some reason of their own or were discharged for inability to maintain a satisfactory standard in their work did not share in the bonus. The Federal company will continue it without change for this year.

YORK REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

The York Manufacturing Company, York, Pa., reports that since their last report of December 19 they made the following installations of refrigerating and ice-making machinery:

Weber Brothers, Jefferson City, Mo.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Lima Ice & Coal Company, Lima, Ohio.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Lawton Co-operative Butter & Cheese Co., Lawton, Wis.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Arkansas Packing Company, Pine Bluff,

Ark.; one 50-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss engine, and condensing side complete, also a 5-ton freezing system and 11,000 feet of 2-inch direct expansion piping for their various storage rooms.

National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, National Military Home, Kan.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss engine, and high-pressure side complete.

Westchester County Brewing Company, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; one 120-ton flooded freezing system and distilling system. This apparatus was installed in Pelham, N. Y.

Gillett Lumber & Transportation Company, Tampa, Fla.; one 25-ton absorption ice-making plant, including four "Shipley" flooded double-pipe ammonia condensers, 25-ton flooded freezing and distilling systems, and one 200 h. p. horizontal return tubular boiler system complete.

H. P. Hood & Sons, Charlestown, Mass.; one 65-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to Corliss engine, and condensing side, including two "Shipley" flooded ammonia condensers, also a brine refrigerating system. This plant was installed in West Lynn, Mass.

Knox County Alms House, Knoxville, Ill.; a 1-ton vertical single-acting, boat-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Becker Brewing & Malting Company, Ogden, Utah; 20-ton freezing and distilling systems.

McAllen Creamery Company, McAllen, Tex.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a slide valve engine, and condensing side complete, also direct expansion piping for their various refrigerators.

The J. G. White Engineering Corp., New York, N. Y.; one 40-ton vertical single-acting, single-column refrigerating machine, direct connected to a tandem compound Corliss engine, and condensing side complete, also 3 Baudelot water cooler coils, each containing 456 feet of 2-inch full-weight wrought iron pipe, galvanized on the outside only. This installation was made in Verona, N. J.

Baur Ice Cream Company, Denver, Colo.; one 2-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven,

enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Mr. H. P. Christiansen, Albert Lea, Minn.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Mr. A. J. Nye, Orlando, Fla.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, also 6,300 feet of 1 1/4-inch direct expansion piping.

White Provision Company, Atlanta, Ga.; one 50-ton horizontal double-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a Corliss engine, and condensing side complete; also a 25-ton flooded freezing system and brine refrigerating system, including 8,500 feet of 2-inch wrought iron piping for their various storage rooms.

Bible Institute, Los Angeles, Cal.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting enclosed type refrigerating machine, direct connected to a slide valve engine.

Volberding Ice Cream Company, Watseka, Ill.; one 6-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Evans, Almirall & Co., New York, N. Y.; one 20-ton absorption refrigerating machine complete; also one 30-ton shell and coil brine cooler. This plant was installed in the Union Benevolent Hospital, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hammer Dry Plate Company, St. Louis, Mo.; one 65-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine and condensing side complete, including 7 "Shipley" flooded atmospheric ammonia condensers, machine direct connected to Corliss engine; also refrigerating system, including a 75-ton shell and tube brine cooler, brine tank, pump and piping.

Artificial Ice Company, Adrian, Mich.; one 15-ton raw water flooded freezing system complete.

Independence Ice & Cold Storage Company, Independence, Mo.; one 125-ton vertical single-acting refrigerating machine, direct connected to a cross compound condensing Corliss engine, and condensing side complete, including 10 "Shipley" flooded ammonia condensers, and one 77-ton raw water flooded freezing system complete.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Hospital Association, Topeka, Kan.; one 8-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete; also a quarter-ton freezing system and drinking water system.

Rochester Candy Works, Rochester, N. Y.; one 20-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

(Continued on page 43.)

VAN CREVELD & FABRE

Sausage Casing Cleaners and Dealers

ROTTERDAM, HOLLAND

are regular buyers for Beef Casings

Chicago Section

Between wars and earthquakes Europe is certainly getting its money's worth.

Several Board of Trade memberships were sold last week at \$2,500 net to the buyer.

What is this war all about, anyhow? Does anybody (excepting Barney Pshaw, of course) know?

Any time you can get provisions for a little less than nothing, get 'em! The war is in its infancy yet.

Armour & Company will rebuild their wool house recently destroyed by fire, and will also build a \$500,000 oleo plant.

The Eugenic Order of Nuts is beginning to worry its innards about the possible effect of the war on its pet idea. Oh, well!

Chicago would be in an awful fix if it didn't have a Carter H. to run for mayor. However, as we have two of 'em we are fairly safe.

Nellie Bly shuts one eye when she goes to sleep. When she wakens up again she writes it down for the Chicago American. Dreams, sweet dreams!

The Germans gained a quarter of an inch in France last week, and were backed up by the Allies an eighth of an inch. They had a "stop loss" order in, however.

There ain't much in standing on the banks of Bubbly Creek and counting the water as it goes by. It does actually "go by" these days; time was when it did not!

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 16, 1915, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 10.45 cents per pound.

Copper can be bought in the United States for \$300 per ton, and brings \$625 per ton in Germany. This partly accounts for the milk in the coconut, but not for the hairy exterior!

Hon. Sam Stretch, New York.—Our address is Postal Telegraph building, not Post Office building. Couldn't expect anything else, anyhow, from anyone stabling at the Kiserhause!

Now watch the "Oh-rully-I-don't-care" Carter put it over Sullivan and Sweitzer at the primaries! You can bet your last bean and lose no sleep. He's in the stretch now, and the others haven't left the post.

United States District Attorney Clyne is reported to have smelled a mice in the wheat situation which he is investigating. That's easy; most anyone could have put him wise long ago. Now all he has to do is have the packers indicted. Sure!

All of Armour's managers and representatives from all over the world met in Chicago last week as the guests of the house. A business meeting, of course, mixed up with a little pleasure here and there, such as a banquet at the Blackstone, etc., etc.

The City Council will now proceed to trifle with some \$90,000,000 of the taxpayers' money. They have already put in two nights overtime figuring up a dope sheet how the mazzine is to be frittered away. A motor omnibus line is one channel—\$3,000,000 worth.

The semi-monthly statement of stocks of mess pork, P. S. lard, D. S. short ribs and D. S. extra short clears in Chicago at the close of business January 14, 1915, was as follows:

	Jan. 14, 1915.	Dec. 31, 1914.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '14, bbls.	47,381	37,789
Mess pork made Oct. 1, '13 to Oct. 1, '14, bbls.	9,820	10,506
Mess pork, repacked...	2,284	2,746
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '14, tes.....	31,247	19,741
Sh. rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '14, lbs...	23,749,871	18,253,396
Sh. rib middles, made prev. Oct. 1, '14, lbs..	36,200	30,000
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1914, lbs.....	1,399,986	1,039,269
Extra short clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1914, lbs...	38,289	40,000

ONE VIEW OF LIVESTOCK REPORT.

The government report of the estimated number of farm animals in the United States on January 1, 1915, published last Monday, estimates an increase in the number of swine 5,685,000 over 1914, an increase in milch cows of 525,000, an increase in other cattle of 1,212,000, an increase in sheep of 237,000, an increase in horses of 233,000, and an increase in mules of 30,000.

"The increase in the number of hogs more than verifies the claims that we have persistently made for the last six months," say W. G. Press & Company. "The increase in milch cows and other cattle on farms January 1, 1915, as against a year ago, is something we did not expect.

"Now that the government report is published and is accepted as a correct basis of calculation, competent judges of livestock conditions are accounting for the increase in cattle by the number of calves that have been kept back on the farms during 1914 for the purpose of increasing herds that have steadily been showing depletion. It can hardly be considered though that these young cattle will be available for beef purposes to any great extent during the coming year, and little relief can be expected from the shortage of beef through any increase from such a source.

"On January 1, 1910, the government re-

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Commission
Co.*

'Tis better to have bid and lost than to learn the other fellow got the goods by not being afraid to bid.

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TALLOW, GREASE, LARD, PROVISIONS, OILS.
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Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense
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CHICAGO U. S. YARDS

port on farm animals showed 20,625,000 cows and 41,178,000 other cattle. While the difference in the number of cows is not so important, as against this year, it leaves us short 4,111,000 other cattle, as against 1910. This is the stock of cattle from which we draw our principal meat supply, and with an increasing population it can readily be seen that the number of beef cattle on the farms is inadequate to meet the requirements of that class of meat at lower prices, and the only relief for which we may look in meat foods is the increase in the number of hogs, which products are now selling cheaper than any other meat.

"The argument set forth by many that the big supply in the country will force hog products to low levels loses force when we take into consideration that receipts of wheat and corn are the biggest in history, and are bringing such prices that they leave hogs and hog products to stand alone as the only cheap food from the farms, and it is our opinion that it is only a matter of time when the pressure of requirements will bring hog products up to a comparative level of prices with everything that comes off the farm.

"The receipts of hogs are heavy and the market is lower. These heavy receipts of hogs will temporarily depress values and, as we said before, hogs will probably sell at 6½c., and the supply of hogs will probably keep up through January and most of February, but we look to see lighter receipts in March and April and higher prices for hogs. We think on good depression, caused by the pressure of big receipts of hogs, provisions should be bought."

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Concluded from page 31.)

was a "soda-water" bulge in the market early Monday because of very light receipts, and a top of \$7.25 was paid in the open area of the yards, the "bloom" soon faded away and 7c. was hard to get at the finish. Tuesday's trade ruled about steady, while on Wednesday the heavy mid-week supply of 58,000 proved entirely too liberal for the requirements of the trade, and the market declined 10@15c. per cwt. A few choice light hogs sold at \$6.90 in the open area of the yards; in fact, some choice under-weight light, averaging 125 to 140 lbs., sold to Eastern order buyers at 7c., but \$6.80 was buying the best butchers "on the planks." The bulk of the hogs sold from \$6.70@6.85, and in the quarantine division of the yards the trade was 5@10c. lower. Some sections of the country report 50@60% of the marketable supply of hogs disposed of, while other places report a good many hogs to come during the next fifteen to twenty days, in view of which it seems unlikely to expect any big permanent upturn in the market in the near future, although values have now subsided to a point where a little more stability to the trade can be expected.

Sheep and lamb receipts since the opening of the week have been very moderate following last week's demoralized condition, when a decline of 75c.@\$1 per cwt. took place. The dressed mutton trade, which worked into a very bad channel last week, as yet shows but little improvement, but anticipating the fact that light supplies will bring a better demand, buyers have taken hold freely and present quotations range fully 50c. above last week's close. We quote: Good to choice lambs, \$8.35@8.60; poor to medium, \$7.75@8.20; culls, \$6.50@7; good to choice yearlings, \$7.65@7.85; poor to medium and heavy yearlings, \$7@7.25; fat wethers, \$6.40@6.75; fed Western ewes, \$5.75@6; good to choice native ewes, \$5.50@5.75; poor to medium, \$5@5.25; culls, \$4@4.50. Nothing yet allowed to go out on feeding account.

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Hard and Smooth as Tile
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Prices Right. Ask us
THE TROPICAL PAINT & OIL CO.
CLEVELAND, O.

OMAHA LIVESTOCK MARKET.

(Concluded from page 31.)

right around the low point of the winter. Demand appears to be broad enough, but the outlet for the product is still narrow and stocks show a tendency to pile up. Prices are attractive to packers and they are taking the hogs freely, although buying for shipping account is somewhat limited at this time. Weight is not so much of a consideration with buyers as quality, and while butcher grades still sell at the top of the list the bulk of the fair to good hogs are selling within a very narrow range. There were about 9,000 hogs here today and they sold a shade lower. Tops brought \$6.80, the same as on last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was around \$6.70@6.75, or not very much different from a week ago.

Sheep and lamb prices have been fluctuating sharply of late, and the average is somewhat lower than a week ago, although the market now appears to be on the upturn. Demand is good, but liberal supplies have exerted a bearish effect on the trade. Competition from feeder buyers is strong, and there is a healthy undertone to the market. Fat lambs are selling at \$7.60@8.40; yearlings, \$6.75@7.50; wethers, \$5.75@6.25, and ewes, \$4.75@5.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 11.....	27,851	1,577	56,119	50,055
Tuesday, Jan. 12.....	6,956	1,902	27,173	16,581
Wednesday, Jan. 13.....	12,839	1,548	39,910	26,600
Thursday, Jan. 14.....	5,990	1,830	26,979	27,403
Friday, Jan. 15.....	1,934	253	29,051	9,391
Saturday, Jan. 16.....	212	20	16,901	1,314
Total last week.....	55,782	7,130	196,143	131,344
Previous week.....	51,932	6,943	278,075	117,482
Cor. time, 1914.....	56,990	6,558	170,454	119,338
Cor. time, 1913.....	63,827	6,974	148,756	103,771

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Jan. 11.....	4,838	149	8,098	3,782
Tuesday, Jan. 12.....	1,868	191	5,146	1,381
Wednesday, Jan. 13.....	3,273	133	5,747	2,380
Thursday, Jan. 14.....	3,089	93	5,623	4,057
Friday, Jan. 15.....	880	...	5,193	4,521
Saturday, Jan. 16.....	...	...	3,470	130
Total last week.....	13,954	596	33,277	16,251
Previous week.....	14,504	775	34,935	14,339
Cor. time, 1914.....	24,971	480	27,522	26,100
Cor. time, 1913.....	23,788	682	31,560	15,133

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Jan. 16, 1915.....	100,328	508,312	252,963	570,000
Same period, 1914.....	112,063	392,608	206,711	570,000
Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points: Week ending Jan. 16, 1915.....			619,000	
Previous week.....			660,000	
Cor. week, 1914.....			542,000	
Cor. week, 1913.....			1,624,000	
Total year to date.....			1,413,000	
Same period, 1914.....			1,333,000	
Same period, 1913.....			1,333,000	

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to Jan. 16, 1915.....	150,000	154,000	144,000	400,000
Week ago.....	394,000	590,000	400,000	400,000
Year ago.....	270,000	257,000	259,000	259,000

Combined receipts at six markets for 1915 to Jan. 16 and same period a year ago:

	1915.	1914.
Cattle.....	311,000	227,000
Hogs.....	1,056,000	969,000
Sheep.....	538,000	580,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending January 16, 1915:	
Armour & Co.	21,700
Swift & Co.	22,000
S. & S. Co.	21,500
Morris & Co.	20,200
Anglo-American	24,700
Hammond & Co.	12,000
Boyd-Lunham	10,100
Western P. Co.	14,700
Roberts & Oake	6,400
Miller & Hart	4,800
Independent P. Co.	7,500
Brennan P. Co.	5,400
Others	4,000
Totals	175,000
Previous week	252,400
Total, 1915	406,500

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lamba.
This week.....	\$8.20	\$6.50	\$5.00	\$8.30
Previous week.....	8.35	7.15	5.85	8.60
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.90	8.25	5.50	7.95
Cor. week, 1913.....	7.85	7.38	5.50	8.75
Cor. week, 1912.....	6.90	6.29	4.40	6.60
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.15	7.97	4.30	6.25

CATTLE.

Steers, good to prime.....	\$8.00@ 9.75
Steers, fair to good.....	7.00@ 8.75
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.00@ 9.40
Inferior steers.....	7.25@ 7.90
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.00@ 5.75
Stock cows.....	4.50@ 5.25
Fair to choice heifers.....	5.90@ 6.50
Stock heifers.....	4.50@ 5.35
Good to choice cows.....	5.00@ 6.50
Common to good cutters.....	4.00@ 4.90
Fair to good cutters.....	3.00@ 4.50
Butcher bulls.....	6.00@ 6.85
Bologna.....	5.60@ 6.35

Good to choice calves.....	9.00@10.50
Heavy calves.....	6.00@ 8.50

HOGS.

Fair to fancy light.....	\$6.95@7.20
Prime light butchers, 200 to 250 lbs.....	7.00@7.30
Prime med. weight butchers, 250@270 lbs.....	6.95@7.15
Prime heavy butchers, 270 to 280 lbs.....	6.90@7.10
Heavy mixed and packed.....	6.80@7.05
Heavy packing.....	6.80@7.00
Pigs, fair to good.....	5.50@7.15
Boars.....	3.00@4.00
*Stags.....	6.75@7.20

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native ewes.....	\$4.60@5.75
Native wethers.....	5.00@6.25
Western ewes.....	4.75@5.75
Western wethers.....	5.50@6.30
Western yearlings.....	6.25@7.25
Native yearlings.....	6.00@7.25
Native lambs.....	7.50@8.25
Fed western lambs.....	7.50@8.25
Bucks.....	3.00@4.50

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1915.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$18.35	
May.....	19.05	19.06	18.90	18.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.72½	10.77½	10.67½	10.50
May.....	10.72½	10.77½	10.67½	10.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.85	9.85	9.85	9.85
May.....	10.27½	10.30	10.22½	10.27½
July.....	10.50	10.50	10.47½	10.50

MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
May.....	19.12½	19.22½	19.12½	19.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.72½	10.75	10.70	10.72½
May.....	10.87½	10.95	10.87½	10.90
July.....	11.10	11.12½	11.10	11.00
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.35	10.45	10.35	10.40
May.....	10.35	10.45	10.35	10.40
July.....	10.57½	10.60	10.55	10.60

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	18.32½	18.32½	18.30	18.30
May.....	19.10	19.10	18.90	18.90
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.65	10.65	10.62½	10.62½
May.....	10.87½	10.90	10.75	10.75
July.....	11.00	11.00	10.95	10.95
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.87½	9.95	9.87½	9.95
May.....	10.25	10.32½	10.25	10.35
July.....	10.50	10.50	10.47½	10.50

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	18.82½	19.00	18.80	18.35
May.....	18.82½	19.00	18.80	18.97½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.55	10.62½	10.55	10.62½
May.....	10.72½	10.80	10.70	10.80
July.....	10.87½	10.95	10.87½	10.95
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.87½	9.95	9.87½	9.95
May.....	10.25	10.32½	10.25	10.35
July.....	10.50	10.50	10.47½	10.50

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	18.37½	18.37½	18.32½	18.32½
May.....	18.92½	19.05	18.90	18.95
July.....	19.30	19.35	19.25	19.25
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.60	10.67½	10.60	10.67½
May.....	10.75	10.87½	10.75	10.87½
July.....	11.00	11.02½	11.00	11.02½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	9.92½	9.92½	9.92½	9.92½
May.....	10.30	10.37½	10.30	10.35
July.....	10.50	10.52½	10.47½	10.52½

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1915.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	18.95	18.97½	18.85	18.35
May.....	19.20	19.25	19.20	19.22½
July.....	19.20	19.25	19.20	19.22½
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	10.67½	10.75	10.67½	10.72½
May.....	10.87½	10.92½	10.85	10.90
July.....	11.02½	11.07½	11.00	11.05
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	10.32½	10.35	10.30	9.92½
May.....	10.50	10.55	10.50	10.32½
July.....	10.50	10.55	10.50	10.32½

†Bid. ‡Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	25	@28
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	30	@35
Native Pot Roasts.....	16	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	14	@18
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	18	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@18
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	20	@25
Round Steaks.....	20	@25
Round Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	20	@20
Shoulder Roasts.....	16	@18
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	18	@12½
Rollad Roast.....	18	@20

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	14	@16
Legs, fancy.....	22	@24
Stew.....	12½	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	18	@18
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	35	@35
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15

Mutton.

Legs.....	14	@16
Stew.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	12½	@12½
Hind Quarters.....	14	@16
Fore Quarters.....	10	@12½
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@20
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@15

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	12½	@15
Pork Chops.....	15	@16
Pork Shoulders.....	12½	@12½
Pork Tenderloins.....	35	@35
Pork Butts.....	14	@14
Spare Ribs.....	11	@11
Hocks.....	11	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	14	@14

Veal.

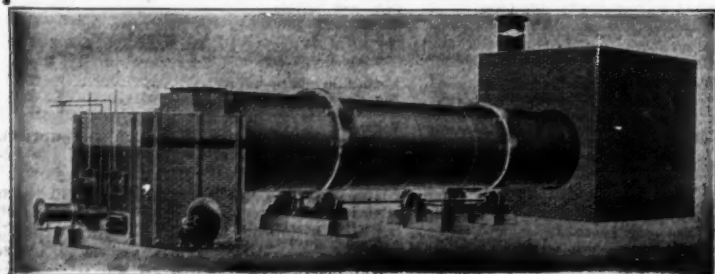
Hind Quarters.....	18	@22
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@14
Legs.....	18	@22
Breasts.....	14	@16
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Cutlets.....	35	@35
Rib and Loin Chops.....	23	@23

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	3½	@3½
Bones, per cwt.....	1.00	@1.00
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	20	@20
Calfskins, under 15 lbs. (deacons).....	65	@65
Kips.....	16	@16

Watch Page 48
for
Business Chances

DRYERS AND CONTINUOUS PRESSES

Economical Efficient
Great CapacitySAVING IN LABOR ALONE IN ONE YEAR WILL
OFFSET COST TO INSTALLFor Tankage, Blood, Bone, Fertilizer, all Animal and
Vegetable Matter. Installed in the largest packing-
houses, fertilizer and fish reduction plants in the world.

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American Process Co.
68 William St., - - New York

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Good native steers.....	12 @ 13
Native steers, medium.....	@ 11 1/2
Heifers, good.....	@ 11
Cows.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Hind Quarters, choice.....	@ 14 1/2
Fore Quarters, choice.....	@ 11

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Steer Chucks.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Boneless Chucks.....	@ 12 1/2
Medium Plates.....	@ 9
Steer Plates.....	@ 9 1/2
Cow Rounds.....	9 @ 11
Steer Rounds.....	@ 12
Cow Loins.....	10 @ 13
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@ 19
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	21 @ 22
Strip Loins.....	@ 12
Sirloin Butts.....	@ 13
Shoulder Clods.....	@ 14 1/2
Rolls.....	@ 15 1/2
Rump Butts.....	@ 13 1/2
Trimblings.....	@ 10 1/2
Shank.....	@ 8
Cow Ribs, Common, Light.....	@ 9
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	@ 14
Steer Ribs, Light.....	@ 14
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	@ 15
Loins Ends, steer, native.....	@ 18
Loins Ends, cow.....	@ 17
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@ 12
Flank Steak.....	@ 15 1/2
Hind Shanks.....	@ 7

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.....	@ 9
Hearts.....	@ 8
Tongues.....	@ 17
Sweetbreads.....	@ 25
Ox Tail, per lb.....	8 @ 9
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@ 4 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	@ 6 1/2
Brains.....	8 @ 9
Kidneys, each.....	@ 6 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.....	@ 10 1/2
Light Carcass.....	@ 14
Good Carcass.....	@ 15
Good Saddles.....	@ 17
Medium Racks.....	@ 13
Good Racks.....	14 @ 14 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	@ 7
Sweetbreads.....	@ 60
Calf Livers.....	@ 26
Heads, each.....	@ 25

Lambs.

Good Caul.....	@ 13
Round Dressed Lambs.....	@ 14
Saddles, Caul.....	@ 14
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	@ 11
Caul Lamb Racks.....	@ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	@ 16
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	@ 20
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@ 4
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	@ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	@ 10 1/2
Good Sheep.....	@ 11 1/2
Medium Saddles.....	@ 10 1/2
Good Saddles.....	@ 11 1/2
Good Racks.....	@ 10
Medium Racks.....	@ 9 1/2
Mutton Legs.....	@ 13
Mutton Loins.....	@ 9
Mutton Stew.....	@ 7 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each.....	@ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@ 11 1/2
Pork Loins.....	@ 11 1/2
Leaf Lard.....	@ 10 1/2
Tenderloins.....	@ 24
Spare Ribs.....	@ 8 1/2
Butts.....	@ 10 1/2
Hocks.....	@ 9 1/2
Trimblings.....	@ 10 1/2
Extra Lean Trimblings.....	@ 10 1/2
Tails.....	@ 9
Snouts.....	@ 3 1/2
Pigs' Feet.....	@ 6
Pigs' Heads.....	@ 9
Blade Bones.....	@ 9
Blade Meat.....	@ 9
Cheek Meat.....	@ 9
Hog Livers, per lb.....	@ 3
Neck Bones.....	@ 10
Skinned Shoulders.....	@ 7
Pork Hearts.....	@ 5 1/2
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@ 13 1/2
Pork Tongues.....	@ 6
Silp Bones.....	@ 7
Tail Bones.....	@ 3 1/2
Brains.....	@ 3 1/2
Backfat.....	@ 11 1/2
Hams.....	@ 11 1/2
Calas.....	@ 11 1/2
Bellies.....	@ 10
Shoulders.....	@ 10

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth-Bologna.....	@ 10 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@ 10 1/2

Choice Bologna.....	@ 12
Frankfurters.....	@ 13
Blood, Liver and Headcheese.....	@ 10 1/2
Tongue.....	@ 14 1/2
Minced Sausage.....	@ 12 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffine.....	@ 13 1/2
New England Sausage.....	@ 16
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	@ 16
Special Compressed Ham.....	@ 13 1/2
Berliner Sausage.....	@ 18
Oxford Butts in casings.....	@ 12 1/2
Polish Sausage.....	@ 12 1/2
Garlic Sausage.....	@ 12 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@ 13 1/2
Farm Sausage.....	@ 14
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@ 10 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@ 10 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	@ 8 1/2
Luncheon Roll.....	@ 13
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@ 10 1/2
Jellied Roll.....	@ 19

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (new).....	@ 25 1/2
German Salami (new).....	@ 23 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@ 26 1/2
Holsteiner.....	@ 17 1/2
Mettwurast, New.....	@ 21
Farmer.....	@ 21

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked, large cans, 50.....	\$6.00
Smoked, small cans, 20.....	5.50
Bologna, large cans, 50.....	5.00
Bologna, small cans, 20.....	5.00
Frankfort, large cans, 50.....	6.00
Frankfort, small cans, 20.....	5.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$10.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	8.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	11.25
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	24.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	18.00
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.....	41.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

No. 1, 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$2.50
No. 2, 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	4.75
No. 4, 1 doz. to case.....	18.00
No. 14, 1/2 doz. to case.....	41.50

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	Per doz. \$3.85
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	7.15
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	13.60
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. in box.....	25.50
2, 5 and 10-lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@ 21.00
Plate Beef.....	@ 20.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	@ 21.00
Mess Beef.....	@ 20.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	@ 21.00
Rump Butts.....	@ 21.00
Mess Pork, old.....	@ 17.75
Clear Fat Backs.....	@ 22.00
Family Back Pork.....	@ 22.50
Bean Pork.....	@ 17.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@ 12 1/2
Pure lard.....	@ 11 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.....	@ 8 1/2
Lard, compound.....	@ 8 1/2
Crackling oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@ 2 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs.....	@ 1 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over Hercules, half barrels, 1/4 c. over.....	1/4 c. over
ties: tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over.....	ties.

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6 natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.....	15 1/2 @ 22
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	16 1/2 @ 23
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	16 @ 22 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs.....	12 1/2 @ 15 1/2

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/2 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@ 13
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@ 12 1/2
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@ 12 1/2
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@ 10 1/2
Regular Plates.....	@ 9 1/2
Clear Plates.....	@ 9
Butts.....	@ 8
Bacon meats, 1/2 c. to 1 c. more.....	

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 15 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.....	@ 15 1/2
Skinned Hams.....	@ 16
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.....	@ 11 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 11
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	@ 12
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@ 21 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.....	@ 16 1/2
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@ 17 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@ 11 1/2
Dried Beef Seta.....	@ 24 1/2
Dried Beef Insides.....	@ 27
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@ 24 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides.....	@ 22 1/2
Regular Rolled Hams.....	@ 21
Smoked Rolled Hams.....	@ 22
Rolls Calas.....	@ 15
Cooked Loaf Rolls.....	@ 25
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@ 17

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.....	@ 20
Export Rounds.....	@ 30
Middles, per set.....	@ 70
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@ 23 1/2
Beef weasands.....	@ 7
Beef bladders, medium.....	@ 55
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ 75
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@ 70
Hog middles, per set.....	@ 10
Hog bungs, export.....	@ 19
Hog bungs, large, medium.....	@ 10
Hog bungs, prime.....	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow.....	@ 4
Imported wide sheep casings.....	@ 90
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	@ 80
Imported medium sheep casings.....	@ 60
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.60 @ 2.85
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.20 @ 2.40
Concentrated tankage.....	1.90 @ 2.10
Ground tankage, 12%.....	@ 2.40 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%.....	@ 2.40 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%.....	@ 2.35 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%.....	@ 2.00 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	18.50 @ 19.00
Ground rawbone, per ton.....	25.00 @ 27.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	21.00 @ 21.25
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.....	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.....	225.00 @ 250.00
Hooft, black, per ton.....	23.00 @ 25.00
Hooft, striped, per ton.....	25.00 @ 30.00
Hooft, white, per ton.....	40.00 @ 50.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton.....	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton.....	80.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton.....	85.00 @ 90.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton.....	25.00 @ 28.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	@ 10.62 1/2
Prime steam, loose.....	@ 10.12 1/2
Leaf.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compound.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Neutral lard.....	11 1/2 @ 12

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oleo No. 2.....	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Tallow.....	11 @ 11 1/2
Grease, yellow.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Grease, A white.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	14 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Oleo stock.....	11 @ 12
Neatfoot oil, pure, bbls.....	60 @ 65
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.....	62 @ 64
Corn oil, loose.....	5.05 @ 5.10
Horse oil.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Prime city.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
No. 1 Country.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' Prime.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 1.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Packers' No. 2.....	4 1/2 @ 5

GREASES.

White, choice.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "A".....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
White, "B".....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bone.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Crackling.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
House.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Yellow.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Brown.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Glue Stock.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Garbage grease.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Glycerine, C. P.....	23 @ 23 1/2
Glycerine, dynamite.....	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
Glycerine, crude soap.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Glycerine, candle.....	15 @ 15 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	49 @ 50
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	46 @ 48
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a.....	24 @ 24
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% r. f. a.....	1.15 @ 1.20

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels.....	87 1/2 @ 90
Oak pork barrels.....	87 1/2 @ 90
Lard tierces.....	1.22 1/2 @ 1.25

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	7 @ 8
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	7 @ 8
Borax.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Sugar.....	
White, clarified.....	@ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 4 1/2
Yellow, clarified.....	@ 4 1/2
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$1.25
Ashton, car lots.....	5.00
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
English packing, car lots.....	1.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x @ 3x.....	1.40

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

False Ideas About Benefits of Free Public Markets

By a Veteran Retailer.

Referring to the free public markets recently established a New York evening paper recently, under the heading "A Christmas Gift for New Yorkers," said:

"Thus begins the permanent existence and development of the best means the city ever adopted toward helping people to good food at bottom prices. Despite opposition from dealers and middlemen, these markets have steadily increased their usefulness. They have also steadily risen in the estimation of the public. This week turkeys could be bought in the open market for from 20 to 24 cents a pound. In giving permanence to the public markets, the city makes a valuable Christmas gift to its citizens."

The writer of the above probably meant well, but it is too bad that he does not know the true facts in the case. Had he investigated these markets personally he probably would know that there were very many other places where turkeys could have been bought for the same prices—good fresh ones, that were handled under the strictest sanitary conditions, and delivered to the customer's house without extra charge.

Such turkeys would not have been thrown around in an open market, handled by everybody, exposed to the dust and filth that goes with an open street market, and sold by hucksters who have not even the facilities to wash their hands, even if they so desired, the nearest water being in some corner gin mill.

Many of these free market stands have women helpers, and as they cannot very well go to the corner saloon every time they clean a piece of poultry, they do the next best thing and wipe their filthy hands on an equally filthy apron and let it go at that! The condition of their hands and finger nails after that kind of work can be readily imagined.

It is a disgusting subject to go into details about, but why cavil over mere words when the subject is of so much importance? If the customer in a butcher shop that is sanitary and clean, with all stock kept under cover, should see her butcher handling her foodstuffs under like conditions (including the filthy apron), the probabilities are she would walk out in a huff and stay out—and with good reason.

Why the purchasing public did not see these things earlier was a deep dark mystery, which is being slowly but surely cleared up, as such things always are. This scheme has been tried in many cities throughout the country, and invariably with the same result.

The fad is dying out in New York, as all such fads usually do. There are no more long lines of automobiles, as there were at first. The better class of trade have already tired of the novelty of going to market and carrying their purchases home with them.

It is the poor people who were supposed to be the real beneficiaries of these free markets. They have gradually wakened up to the fact that they could not save any money at these

places, and are glad to get back to their own butcher, instead of hoofing it to the public market, with all the discomforts that go with such a necessity, particularly in bad weather, which makes the already unsanitary conditions 100 per cent. worse.

Not to mention again the very important fact that, with all this, they are positively not saving any money. On the contrary, they pay more for their goods in very many instances. Thus it can be seen that when the evening paper referred to made the assertion that these free markets were "the best means the city ever adopted toward helping the people to buy good food at bottom prices," it said what is absolutely false.

It is nothing new for newspapers to speak on important subjects which they know nothing about, and this is too important a subject to take anything for granted. There, too, are many thousands of men with families to support, and too many millions of dollars involved for newspapers to be permitted to mislead the public.

The latter have been accustomed for the past few years to seeing nice clean shops fitted up with marble and plate glass counter cases, where they know that the food they ate was kept under cover at all times, and where the men who handled it wore clean linen and kept their hands clean. There is not a butcher shop in the entire city, no matter how small, or in what a poor neighborhood it may be situated, that does not have running water.

(To be continued.)

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Fred Erb has sold his meat market at Battle Ground, Ind.

Buehler Bros. are opening a meat market in Bay City, Mich.

T. L. Thompson has opened a butcher shop in Kingfisher, Okla.

Bruce Wright has opened a new meat market in Mulvane, Kan.

J. E. Coleman has sold out his meat market in Bridgeport, Neb.

Albert Ward has engaged in the meat business at Doniphan, Neb.

H. H. Walters has opened a new butcher shop at Broken Arrow, Okla.

H. J. Chassell has purchased the Gillette Meat Market at Gillette, Wyo.

J. A. Wilson has purchased S. Holden's meat market at Bluejacket, Okla.

Huffman & Nelson have engaged in the meat business at Staplehurst, Neb.

A meat market will be opened in the Brown Building, Lindsay, Okla., by A. Reeves.

H. L. Brady has disposed of the City Meat Market at Beloit, Kan., to A. F. Fleck.

Mrs. A. A. Smith has sold the Crone Meat Market at Stillwater, Okla., to W. S. Dickey.

Eugene Hauck's butcher stand at Petersburg, Pa., has been purchased by Robert Jones.

Robert Hashagan, of Elk City, Kan., has purchased the Faigle meat market at Coffeyville, Kan.

A new meat market has been opened at No. 139 North Santa Fe avenue, Salina, Kan., by James Quinn.

Beck Brothers are about to install a meat market in connection with their grocery at Greenville, Mich.

J. C. Conway has disposed of his meat business at 722 East Fifth street, Los Angeles, Cal., to S. Dailey.

The Peoples Grocery and Market at Index, Wash., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000.

E. H. Nixon has succeeded to the meat business of Vanderwagon & Schrader at Spring Lake, Mich.

A meat market will be installed in connection with the Elk Horn Grocery at Wagoner, Okla., by James Miller.

Brown & Phillips have engaged in business at Kalamazoo, Mich., under the style of the Farmers Market.

Homer LeClair has opened a meat market in the Drumbreck building on West Eighth street, Junction City, Kan.

Col. E. A. Shanks has purchased the A. E. Heiden meat market in Marshall, Okla., and Ernie Simke will be in charge.

F. J. Beach, who has conducted a meat market at Dowagiac, Mich., for 37 years, has sold out to E. J. Crowley & Sons.

The meat market at Marion, Kan., formerly conducted by Harry Beaton, has been sold to W. A. Dody, of Youngstown, Kan.

James Reap, a butcher at 107 Wyoming avenue, Scranton, Pa., will open a branch store at 220 Lackawanna street, Olyphant, Pa.

Elmer Carrier, of Medicine Lodge, Kansas, has bought a half interest in the Vincent meat market at St. Johns, Kan., from Ray Vincent.

J. M. Sheely has purchased the meat market and grocery store at Jennings, Okla., which he sold about a year ago to R. E. Hetherington.

Gus Weber, who for many years conducted a meat market at Penn and Turner streets, Allentown, Pa., has purchased the market at 517 Gordon street, Allentown.

A modern meat market will be opened at No. 2207 Monroe street, Spokane, Wash., by J. R. Rollinson, proprietor of the Indiana Market on Washington street.

Gustave Riedle, who has been in the meat market business for many years, died last week at his home, No. 1640 Decatur street, Brooklyn, N. Y. He is survived by his widow, a son and his mother.

F. S. McDermott, who carries on a chain of stores in New England, has opened a meat and grocery market at the West End, Waltham, Mass., in the store formerly occupied by W. D. Sibley. This store will be managed by Charles Moran.

E. B. Bridges has opened a meat market in the Rudd building, Central avenue, Temple, Texas. Mr. Bridges has been operating the Bock market for some time, and he will continue the business there. The new market will be known as the Central Market.

The following officers were elected at the Butchers' Union at Wheeling, W. Va., for the ensuing year: William Fritz, president; Edward Real, vice-president; J. M. Leach, financial secretary; Harry Seals, corresponding secretary; Herman Rader, treasurer.

The new Washington Market, which occupies 15,000 square feet of floor space, fronting on Washington and Main streets, Spokane, Wash., has been opened for business. This market carries meats, groceries, vegetables, bakery and delicatessen goods, etc. C. J. Morrison is manager.

T. R. Gregg and Walter Bennett have purchased the meat market at Lovilla, Iowa, formerly conducted by William Jones.

A. Krause has purchased the Fifth Street Meat Market, Fifth and Cerry streets, Chico, Cal., which has been closed for several months.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Harry Wilker, a butcher of Chelsea, Mass. His liabilities amount to \$19,251.

The Carpenter meat market in Floresville, Texas, has been purchased by C. H. McDaniel.

A meat department will be opened in connection with the Weisbach grocery store at Abingdon, Ill., by E. Attig.

Mr. Ebaugh has sold his meat market at New Ross, Ind., to Ray Eddingfield. Mr. Rettinger will manage the shop.

W. B. Carthen has opened a meat market at the corner of East California and Denton streets, Gainesville, Texas.

Frank Balistere has opened a fish market on Front street, Philipsburg, Pa.

A meat market has been opened in Shandon, Ohio, by Stanley Schradin.

Jacob A. Baire, who has been a meat dealer for twenty-five years, has sold his business in Owosso, Mich., to John Bazley, of Lansing.

It is rumored that the Nunley Brothers will open a meat market in Fullerton, Ohio.

Robert Heller, of Beloit, will open a meat market at 114 Logan avenue, Belvidere, Ill.

J. C. Kelley has leased his meat market at Caledonia, Ill., to C. G. Kelly, who will continue the business at the same place.

Householder & Brown have sold out their meat market in the Kellogg Block, Woodstock, Ill., and will move to Hampshire, Ill., where they will engage in the meat business.

Bruce Walraven has purchased Elmer Knight's butcher shop at Madison, Iowa.

Nowell's meat market at Nashville, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

Oren O. Boudeman has sold his meat market at San Jose, Ill., to Philip Winkel.

C. F. Wagner will move his meat market from Bluff street to Center street, Joliet, Ill.

Ed. Thomas has moved his meat market to the Dr. Jesse Rowe's building, Galesburg, Ill.

Fred Sommers, of Manchester, Ia., and Henry Dubois have purchased a meat market in Edgewood, Ia.

Carl Brothers' meat and grocery market at Merrill, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

H. O. Fowler, who has conducted a meat market at 1002 East Seventh street, Charlotte, N. C., has leased a store at 514 South Tryon street and will open up a meat market.

The new municipal market building, First avenue South and Ninth street, Great Falls, Mont., has been opened for business.

The butcher shop of Joseph Morris at 5442 South Halsted street, Chicago, Ill., has been destroyed by fire.

John Baasch has sold his meat market at Whitehall, Mich., to Joseph Watkins.

West Lloyd, the pioneer meat dealer of Menasha, Wis., has announced his retirement from active business. Mr. Lloyd maintained a market in Menasha for nearly fifty years.

At the annual meeting of the Hamilton (Ohio) Grocers' and Meat Dealers' Association the following officers were elected: Frank X. Hilz, president; J. M. Ripperger, first vice-president; J. S. Kruegenhoefer, second vice-president; A. C. Kuhr, recording secretary; J. C. Engel, financial secretary, and Fred Antenen as treasurer. After the election a banquet was held.

Twenty members of the Toledo Grocers' and Butchers' Association were the guests of the Sandusky Grocers' and Butchers' Association, Sandusky, Ohio, at their banquet, which was given last week.

At the annual meeting of the Retail Meat Dealers' Association, St. Paul, Minn., the following officers were elected: Percy Nash, president; August Staack, vice-president; George Hasenzahl, secretary, and C. H. Hoppe, treasurer.

The People's Grocery & Market Company, Index, Wash., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000.

T. T. Maynard has moved his meat market in Marcus, Wash., from the Dewey building to the Wetterer building, on Main street.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR AT CANTON, O.

A proposition has been made to the city authorities of Canton, O., by two individuals, who agree to build a modern abattoir if the city will adopt an ordinance requiring all locally-killed meat to be slaughtered at that plant. This would centralize local killing and enable the city to maintain inspection at small expense. The promoters expect to charge \$1 per head for killing cattle, 50 cents for hogs and 25 cents for sheep and calves.

MEAT INSPECTION IN LOUISVILLE.

After long agitation the city council of Louisville, Ky., last week adopted a meat inspection ordinance. The ordinance requires the trade to pay the cost of inspection. Inspection fees to be assessed against butchers will be fifteen cents for cattle and five cents for hogs, sheep, etc. Five and three cents will be charged for reinspection.

The new ordinance also provides for the appointment of one chief meat inspector at a salary of \$1,800 a year; not more than four assistant inspectors at a salary of \$1,200 each, and not less than five lay inspectors at a salary of \$900 each. The chief inspector and his assistants must be graduate veterinarians and must pass the regulation federal examination. Their terms are to be for two years each.

WOULD BAR ALL LOCAL KILLING.

The sale of meats which do not receive federal inspection will be prohibited in South Orange, N. J., providing the Board of Health adheres to a recommendation submitted by Dr. Alfred C. Benedict, health inspector. According to Dr. Benedict the State Board of Health is unable because of lack of funds to do more than inspect the buildings in which animals are slaughtered.

In his annual report to the village board Dr. Benedict says there is no efficient municipal inspection of meats prepared in the neighboring municipalities. The local abattoirs, he holds, could have an efficient inspection if their proprietors so desired. The result of this lack of supervision, according to the physician, is that the local slaughtering houses all over the State are dumping grounds for the killing of animals so diseased that they could not pass federal inspection.

WILL CLOSE UNLICENSED MARKETS.

The city authorities at Syracuse, N. Y., are now proceeding to close every meat market in that city which had not taken out a city license on January 1. Certain requirements must be met in order to get a license. So-called "parlor" markets in the back rooms of grocery stores are also under the ban, and a sign on the front of the store indicating that meats are sold there will be required hereafter.

It has been about nine months since the revised meat inspection ordinance was carried into effect. While improvements have been made in every market in the city, it is stated that there are some of them which are not yet up to the prescribed standard whereby permits to remain open can be issued.

There are 179 markets already having such permits. In certain instances, it is explained,

the buildings are not owned by the managers of the markets, and the owners have thus far refused to make the alterations and improvements necessary. The authorities feel that a reasonable length of time has been allowed in which to comply with all requirements, and that markets which have not been brought up to standard will be closed in consequence.

DEVELOPING PACKING PRODUCTS.

(Concluded from page 17.)

charge of the building of a plant and the development of a business.

Armour Goes Into Soap Business.

It was decided that the manufacture of laundry soap alone should be undertaken at the start, and that Armour Glue Works would be the proper place at which to inaugurate the enterprise. A small plant was accordingly built at that place, and Robert Wilson, who had delegated the sales of pharmaceutical supplies to F. M. Bell in 1892 and of canned meats to W. T. P. Wardrop in 1893, undertook the distribution and sale of Armour's Family Soap through the branch house system.

Glycerine was one of the early developments of the manufacture of laundry soap, after which the growth of this branch of the business was very rapid, until it came to include the very extensive manufacture of toilet soaps, as well as refined glycerine, soap powders and "Lighthouse" Cleanser.

One of the most interesting by-products of the modern packinghouse is the albumen which is taken out of the blood. It is used by calico manufacturers to give permanency to colors printed upon the goods and by tanners in leather finishing. The manufacture of this item was undertaken by Armour Fertilizer Works in 1897.

Sandpaper, which was added in 1900, animal foods and rennet in 1905 and violin strings in 1909, are all recent examples of the same old principle with which most of us are thoroughly familiar. The manufacture of blood and meat meal for animal foods by Armour Fertilizer Works has grown into considerable importance, through the discovery that corn and other farm foods are "long" on starch and "short" on the protein or meat element.

And the End Is Not Yet.

Within the limits of this article it is scarcely possible to more than touch upon a few of the more important items of commerce which we today realize from the utilization of packinghouse by-products. Hundreds of articles of less importance, but many of them far more interesting than any of those which have been mentioned here, are made from by-products of the cow, the hog and the sheep, right in the Armour plants by methods that seem little short of miraculous.

The lesson of it all is that the modern packing concern is becoming more and more a public service corporation. This utilization of by-products which formerly went to waste also plays an important part in holding down the cost of fresh and salt meats to the public in these days of diminishing supply. This cost of all packinghouse products is still further controlled, and the quality of all fresh meat products remarkably conserved by the branch house system and the refrigerator car.

New York Section

C. B. Duffy and Charles E. Barry, of the Swift beef department at Chicago, were in New York during the week.

Gustave Riedle, formerly a well-known Brooklyn butcher, died at his home on Decatur street, Brooklyn, last week.

J. R. Phillips, of the S. & S. small stock department at Chicago, was in New York during the early part of the week.

Edward Morris, Jr., spent a few days in New York during the week, returning later to Chicago in company with his brother, Nelson Morris.

J. A. Hawkinson, general manager of the Sulzberger & Sons Company, was in New York during the week. V. D. Skipworth, of the S. & S. executive staff, was also a visitor.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending January 16, 1915, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 11.34 cents; imported beef, 10 cents per pound.

The steamer "Kelvindale," loaded with South American meat and more than a month overdue, reached New York during the week, after having been on the rocks off the South American coast.

Perfection in the manufacture of smoked bologna is never attained, according to Meyer Wetzstein, of 801 First avenue. His goods are famous all over New York, but he's never satisfied—a very good fault.

The sausage and bologna workers in Hoboken and Jersey City are still on strike and endeavoring to make trouble for the trade. They are now accusing the manufacturers of importing strike-breakers from Germany!

The employees of the United Dressed Beef Company will have their annual beefsteak dinner at the Lexington Assembly Rooms, 58th street and Lexington avenue, on Tuesday evening, February 2. This is the biggest beefsteak party of the season in the local trade.

A. Hesselbacher, of the cattle-buying department at Chicago; G. E. Helek, of the Chicago beef and branch house department, and O. M. Patterson, of Montreal, general manager for Eastern Canada, were visitors at Swift headquarters in New York during the week.

The sixth annual dinner of the employees of Swift & Company in the New York district occurs at the Hotel Astor on Saturday evening, February 6. The list of speakers is headed by Governor Fielder of New Jersey, and includes some celebrated after-dinner stars. W. Hayward Noyes will be the toastmaster, of course.

The ninth annual entertainment and ball of the New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Company Mutual Aid Society was held last night at the Palm Garden in East 58th street. As usual, this event attracted a representa-

tive attendance of the trade from all boroughs. A report of the affair will appear in the next issue of The National Provisioner.

The New York City Department of Health reports the following seizures and condemnations for the week ending Saturday, January 16, 1915: Meat.—Manhattan, 12,557 lbs.; Brooklyn, 19,531 lbs.; Bronx, 765 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 2,670 lbs.; Brooklyn, 1 lb. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 8,449 lbs.; Brooklyn, 66 lbs.; Bronx, 145 lbs.

That a big business can be done in a small store is amply proven by W. F. Zalesky, at the corner of Twelfth and Lincoln avenues, Mount Vernon, N. Y., where he has built up a fine cash trade. The time and energy most butchers devote to running back and forth in a big shop is put to a better use by Mr. Zalesky. His shop is so well laid out that much time and work are saved. He firmly believes that the small store is the store of the future.

The Frank J. Murray Company, Inc., has been formed in New York City with a capital stock of \$20,000, to conduct a livestock and butcher business, with headquarters on Barclay street. Frank Murray is the well-known small-stock wholesaler and commission merchant, formerly in Washington Market, now located in a plant of his own on Barclay street. It is understood that the incorporation means an important enlargement and extension of the business.

The old-time butcher would be lost in amazement if he could come back to earth and listen to such men as George Schiffmayer, of No. 765 Amsterdam avenue, express his views on the various situations that arise in the butcher business from day to day, and the various ways to meet the difficulties which the old-timer would have ranted, raved and swore over. The modern way, exemplified by Mr. Schiffmayer, is smooth eloquence, delivered in a dignified manner which makes more of an impression than all the "rough stuff" the old-timer ever let loose.

The Queensboro Bridge butchers have evidently been reading The National Provisioner, as from the spic and span appearance and the general cleanliness of the regular stands in the market there has been a universal cleaning up. Among the up-to-date stand-holders is Francis McMulkin, the big poultry man, who has recently added a big complete meat department. As he was always noted for his fine poultry, so it is with the quality of the meats. Everything is of the very best and handled in a perfectly sanitary way.

BROOKLYN BUTCHERS MEET.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn branch, United Master Butchers, on Thursday night of last week, all officers were present and President Charles Grismer presided. The branch has a fine plan for stimulating attendance at meetings. Handsome membership certificates have been engraved and there was a large attendance of members eager to get them.

Public markets were a chief topic of discussion at the meeting. The trade is generally opposed to free markets, and will fight them. The Board of Health regulation requiring glass show cases and enclosed show windows was also discussed. The arrangements for the annual entertainment and ball were completed and the announcements made. The ball occurs at the Imperial, on Fulton street, on the evening of Thursday, February 11, which is the eve of Lincoln's birthday. A fine cabaret performance has been arranged to take place between dances and the indications are for a very large attendance.

FOOD MERCHANTS ORGANIZE.

One of the most interesting as well as exciting meetings of retail food men ever held in New York City was held on Wednesday evening at the Hotel Manhattan. William Webber, chairman of the organization committee, presided, and the big and little food merchants wrangled as to whether it was advisable to establish a welfare organization for the food merchants. Opinions were diversified, but after two hours of solid arguing it was unanimously agreed that the time was ripe for the food merchants to demand their rights, and to see that legitimate methods were used so that the people would not be fooled.

The following were elected officers for the first year: President, William Webber; vice-presidents, Joseph Schloss, George Pfahler, Jr., Henry Minners, Chas. H. Haslop, Jacob Bloch, August Grimm, Arthur Ochs, Phillip Storminger, H. B. Crisman, George Stadlander, H. M. Plimp, John F. Healy, L. Oppenheimer; treasurer, James A. Davey; financial secretary, Samuel Bloch; general secretary, Louis S. Rappaport, Messrs. Pfahler, Schloss, Storminger, Crisman, Davey and Bloch were appointed as a committee to draft by-laws for the new association.

Those present at the meeting decided that the name should be the "Allied Food Merchants' Association," and for the time being its offices will be situated at No. 2191 Third avenue, at which place the general secretary, Louis S. Rappaport, is located.

As soon as the by-laws have been accepted by the executive committee further plans of organization will be completed. On the calendar for consideration are such things as public markets; the investigation of the operation of various governmental departments whose jurisdiction extends over food merchants; investigation of those holding licenses to peddle, using the highways of New York City without paying therefor; furthering the efficiency of the Bureau of Weights and Measures by endeavoring to have the number of inspectors in the bureau increased. The association is to immediately enter the political field, and remind officials that they have a duty toward all citizens, whether they be consumers or food merchants. The meeting adjourned to February 3, at the Hotel Manhattan.

HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS GROCERIES LIQUORS BUT EVERYTHING IN DRY GOODS.

OPPOSITION TO THE MARKET SCHEME.

It is evident this week that serious opposition is beginning to develop against the proposed bill, emanating from the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, of which George W. Perkins is chairman, to provide for an amendment to the Greater New York Charter empowering the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in its discretion, to establish a department of markets. A draft of the measure has been presented to Mayor Mitchel, and if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment approves it the bill will be introduced in the Legislature.

It is contended by retailers and wholesalers who have studied the bill that it paves the way for the municipality to go into the retail and wholesale business as a competitor of men who have spent the best years of their lives in the trade.

The bill in brief provides that the head of the department of markets shall be the commissioner of markets, who shall be appointed by the Mayor. He shall appoint and may remove such deputies and employees "as may be provided for pursuant to law."

The commissioner shall have control of all public markets, market places and market lands of the city. He may grant, transfer or revoke permits to buy or sell in such market places. The rentals which he shall fix shall be approved by the Comptroller. Aside from having control over all markets the commissioner would have direct supervision of all vehicles, including push carts, used for selling fish, meats and farm and garden produce, and all auctions conducted in such markets.

The bill contains this striking clause: "Under rules and regulations adopted by the department goods may be consigned directly to it for sale at auction, and after the receipt shall be sold as soon as practicable. The city shall not be liable for loss or injury of any such consignment or part thereof."

It also provides that "the commissioner shall establish an information bureau for the use and convenience of producers and consumers and for general information as to the supply and distribution of food products in the city."

"If I construe this proposed act correctly," said Victor K. McElheny, Jr., president of the advisory council of the Wholesale Market District of Greater New York, in an interview in the New York Sun, "it would change the economic policy of an American municipality by putting it into private business. The only justification for such an act would be that it would reduce the cost of living."

"There is no department of human industry so efficient as that of the distribution of food products. Keen competition in the business makes this possible on the part of men who must be experts if they are going to remain in the business. It is ridiculous to assume that a city department, which may not be composed of experts, will be able to reduce the cost of living by becoming a competitor of men of experience."

"As for the creation of an information bureau for the convenience of producers and consumers, do you know that such a bureau is now in operation by means of letters, telegrams, etc., which concerns in various branches of the trade sent out daily? One concern alone in the city of New York, handling one line of goods only, spends \$75,000 a year keeping its members and producers informed as to the condition of the market. What would be the cost to the city if it established an information bureau that would be really adequate? Literally, hundreds of thousands of dollars a year."

REAL ESTATE BOARD AND MARKETS.

The Real Estate Board of New York City has gone on record as being opposed to the proposed bill creating a new Department of Markets, which the Board of Estimate has before it for consideration. The realty board's market committee, comprising Joseph T. Mulligan, Joseph L. Bittenwieser, Robert R. Rainey, Victor K. McElheny, Louis Schrag and George H. Stege at a meeting on Monday resolved that such a department would result in adding thousands of dollars to the payroll of the city, and that there was no necessity for a change from the present administration of market affairs by the controller, borough presidents, Health Department, State Agricultural Department, federal Pure Food Board, custom house inspectors, etc.

"We see no valid reason, but insuperable objections to the city extending its functions to private business rather than to limiting itself to recognized public utilities. This bill commits the city to the merchandizing of food products in competition with

a large body of our business men. These new functions, it is needless to say, cannot be carried on without large expense to the taxpayers," says the board.

DEATH OF CHARLES ROESCH, JR.

Charles Roesch, Jr., one of the best-known meat men of Philadelphia and Atlantic City, N. J., died last Saturday evening at his home in Atlantic City, at the age of 53 years. He is survived by a widow, Mrs. Fredericka Roesch, and a son, Carl T. Roesch. Mr. Roesch formerly lived in Philadelphia, where he had markets in the West Philadelphia stock yards and also on North Second street. He opened a store at Atlantic City twenty-seven years ago. About eighteen years ago he moved there with his family, after disposing of his Philadelphia interests. He has resided there ever since. He was a brother of George Roesch, the head of the Consolidated Beef Company of Philadelphia.

YORK REFRIGERATING MACHINERY.

(Concluded from page 35.)

Valley Supply Company No. 1, Yatesboro, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Mr. Oliver H. Silcox, Connellsville, Pa.; one 4-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

United Ice Company, Lancaster, Pa.; one 12-ton vertical single-acting, belt-driven, enclosed type refrigerating machine and high-pressure side complete.

Chas. Zies & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; one 10-ton horizontal shell and tube brine cooler. Arverne Hygienic Ice Company, Arverne, L. I., N. Y.; a 100-ton vertical shell and tube steam condenser.

Galveston Ice & Cold Storage Company, Galveston, Tex.; one horizontal ammonia distiller.

Mr. Chas. F. Rantz, New Orleans, La.; one 35-ton vertical shell and tube steam condenser.

Louis Eckels & Sons Ice Manufacturing Company, Baltimore, Md.; two 100-ton vertical shell and tube steam condensers.

F. M. Shaffer Ice Company, Johnstown, Pa.; two 18 x 30-inch vertical single-acting and one 13½ x 28-inch vertical double-acting York ammonia compressors to replace those of another make.

Gulf Fisheries Company, Galveston, Tex.; one 24 x 24-inch Corliss steam cylinder.

Butler Ice Company, Butler, Pa.; one 30-ton vertical shell and tube steam condenser.

J-M INSULATING MATERIALS

J-M Pure Cork Sheets
J-M Impregnated Cork
Boards
J-M Mineral Wool
J-M Granulated
Cork
J-M Hair Felt
J-M Weatherite Paper

Write us as to your requirements.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$8.00@8.85
Poor to fair native steers.....	6.25@7.90
Oxen and stags.....	4.25@7.50
Bulls.....	5.00@6.75
Cows.....	3.25@6.65
Heifers.....	4.25@7.25
Good to choice native steers a year ago....	8.00@9.10

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, medium, per 100 lbs.....	@11.00
Live veal, calves, barnyard.....	@ 5.75
Live calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	@ 4.62½
Live veal, calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, common to good.....	7.50@ 8.00
Live lambs, culls.....	—@—
Live sheep, wethers.....	@ 0.00
Live sheep, culls.....	—@—

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@7.30
Hogs, medium.....	@7.30
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@7.45
Pigs.....	@7.45
Roughs.....	@6.25

DRESSED BEEF.

Choice, native heavy.....	@14½
Choice, native light.....	@13½
Native, common to fair.....	@12½

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	@12½
Choice native light.....	@12
Native, common to fair.....	@12
Choice Western, heavy.....	@11½
Choice Western, light.....	@12
Common to fair Texas.....	@11
Good to choice helters.....	@11½
Common to fair helters.....	@11
Choice cows.....	@11
Common to fair cows.....	@10
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	9½@11

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs.....	14½@16½	@18
No. 2 ribs.....	12½@14	@16
No. 3 ribs.....	10½@11½	@13
No. 1 loins.....	14½@16½	@19
No. 2 loins.....	12½@14	@17
No. 3 loins.....	10½@11½	@15
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	@15	@16
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	@14	@14
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	@13	@12½
No. 1 rounds.....	11½@12½	@12½
No. 2 rounds.....	10 @11	@12
No. 3 rounds.....	10 @10½	@11
No. 1 chucks.....	11 @12½	@12½
No. 2 chucks.....	9½@10½	@11½
No. 3 chucks.....	8½@10	@11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@19
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@17
Western calves, choice.....	@16
Western calves, fair to good.....	@15
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@13
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@12½

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 9½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	@ 9½
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	@ 9½
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@10½
Pigs.....	@10½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice.....	@15
Lambs, choice.....	@13½
Lambs, good.....	@12½
Lambs, medium to good.....	@11½
Sheep, choice.....	@11
Sheep, medium to good.....	@10
Sheep, culls.....	@ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@16
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@15½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@15½
Smoked picnics, light.....	@12½
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@12½

Smoked shoulders.....	@12
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@18½
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@17½
Dried beef sets.....	@26
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	@19
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@14

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@15
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@13
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@25
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@22
Shoulders, city.....	@13
Shoulders, Western.....	@11
Butts, regular.....	@11
Butts, boneless.....	@14
Fresh hams, city.....	@17
Fresh hams, Western.....	@15
Fresh picnic hams.....	@11½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	\$80.00@ 90.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	70.00@ 80.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	@ 30.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	@ 40.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	75.00@ 80.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.....	75.00@ 80.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's.....	@200.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's.....	@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's.....	@ 75.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@12½c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded.....	@50c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	@100c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Calves' livers.....	@25c. a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	@14c. a pound
Oxtails.....	@10c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	@ 8c. a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@30c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	@40c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	8 @10c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@14c. a pound
Blade meat.....	@12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	@ 2½
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	@ 5½
Shop bones, per cwt.....	.25 @35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	@.80
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle.....	@.70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle.....	@.60
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle.....	@.30
Hog, American, free of salt, tea, or bbis., per lb., f. o. a. New York.....	@.70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.....	@.70
Hog, middles.....	@11
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@21
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@25
Beef bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	@25
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@72
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@70
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.....	@ 7½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	@ 8½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	23	25
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12½	14½
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20	22
Pepper, red.....	19	22
Allspice.....	5	7
Cinnamon.....	18	20
Coriander.....	5	7
Cloves.....	19	22
Ginger.....	11	14
Mace.....	68	72

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	—@—
Refined.....	7 @ 8½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .27
No. 2 skins.....	@ .25
No. 3 skins.....	@ .17
Branded skins.....	@ .21
Ticky skins.....	@ .21
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .25
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .23
No. 1, 12½-14.....	@3.10
No. 2, 12½-14.....	@2.90
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.85
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	@2.65
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@3.35
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@3.05
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@2.65
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@2.55
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@4.15
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@3.90
Branded kips.....	@2.45
Heavy branded kips.....	@2.60
Ticky kips.....	@2.60
Heavy ticky kips.....	@2.95

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—	
Western dry-picked fancy young hens and toms, boxes.....	.21 @22
Western dry-picked fancy young hens and toms, barrels.....	.20 @21
Western dry-picked, avg. best.....	@19
Western dry-picked or scalded poor.....	@15
Old hens or toms.....	@18
Chickens—	
Broilers, dry packed, milk-fed.....	.21 @25
Broilers, dry packed, corn-fed.....	.18 @23
Western, dry-pkd., milk-fed, 4 lbs., bbis.....	@18½
Western, dry-pkd., milk-fed, mixed wts., bbis.....	.17 @17½
Western dry-pkd., milk-fed, 2½@3 lbs., bbis.....	@16½
Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to dom., dry-picked.....	@17½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to dom., dry-picked.....	@15
Fowl—bbis—	
Western, dry-pkd., 4 lbs. avg.....	@15½
Southern and S. W., dry-pkd., avg. best.....	@15
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@13
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to dom., per doz.....	@4.75

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens.....	.12½@14
Fowls, choice.....	.15 @16
Roosters, old.....	@11
Ducks.....	@17
Turkeys, mixed hens and toms.....	.13 @14
Geese, per lb.....	.13½@14

BUTTER.

Creamery, extras (92 score).....	.32 @32½
Creamery (higher, scoring lots).....	.33 @33½
Creamery, Firsts.....	.30 @31½
Process, Extras.....	.25 @26½
Process, Firsts.....	.24 @25

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extra fine.....	@38
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	.36½@37
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	.35½@36
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	.33 @35
Refrigerator, firsts.....	.25 @27

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Concentrated tankage, Chicago.....	@ 2.40
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	20.00 @21.75
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	@ 2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	@ 2.60
Dried blood, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 2.70
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 1.92½
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	@21.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York.....	2.70 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.40 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	@ 7.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	3.00 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and New- port News.....	3.15 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	nominal@2.70 and 35c.
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%.....	2.75 @ 2.80
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%.....	@ 2.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

